

SLAIN BY CYCLONE

Scores of People Left Dead in the Wake of the Wind.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS

Awful Extent of the Storm's Havoc in Missouri and Iowa.

Clean Path Swept Through Kirksville, Mo.—Nearly 100 Dead and List of Injured May Be 500.—Four Hundred Houses Laid in Ruins—Tornado Leaves a Trail of Destruction for Over Twenty Miles—Several Towns Struck.

Two cyclones left trails of death behind them Thursday in Missouri and Iowa. One swept through Newtontown and Kirksville, Mo., just at nightfall, causing immense destruction of property and appalling loss of life. The lesser storm struck the Soldier river valley in western Iowa about midnight on Wednesday night, wrecking the country and smiting with wounds and death the people in the vicinity of the town of Ute.

The Known Dead.

At Kirksville, Mo.....45
At Newtontown, Mo.....20
At Ute, Iowa, and vicinity.....20

Some reports from the stricken districts make the total number of killed probably 500, and figures of the killed varied also, but it is impossible at the time this is written to give accurate details. The sky emitted its fury in a gigantic cyclone upon Kirksville, the town made famous by osteopathy, at 8:20 o'clock at night, while most of the inhabitants were at table. The entire east side of the city was wiped clean. More than 100 dwellings and business houses were totally destroyed. Several of the wrecked buildings took fire, adding difficulty and danger to the work of rescue. Mayor Noonan Friday morning said the death list would reach 75. The tornado approached Kirksville from the southwest, and passed only two blocks from the center of the city. Several public institutions were just outside the storm zone, otherwise the loss of life would have been more appalling.

A broad, clean path, nearly a quarter of a mile in width, lies through the town, as smooth as virgin prairie. Probably 400 houses are scattered, as fragments somewhere beyond the town in the upland and prairie. In the heavy rain following the people who escaped turned out to rescue the injured and hunt the bodies of the slain.

Surgeons, professors, operating staff and students, men and women of the American School of Osteopathy, together with all the druggists in the town, formed rescue and hospital corps. Rescuing corps lifted roofs and searched the ruins of houses all along the edge of the death track not entirely demolished for the wounded, the dying and the dead. Half a dozen wrecked dwellings took fire immediately after the cyclone had passed.

The storm's coming was announced with a roar and a deep rumble of distant thunder. There was a section from both sides, and before the advancing column while a steady rumbling, crackling, grinding noise, was heard distinctly above the roar of the elements a mile from the path of the cyclone.

The cyclone approached Kirksville from the southwest. At a distance it seemed to be making for the fair grounds, and people at the American School of Osteopathy, on the west side of the town, watched its coming for two minutes in fear that it was bearing down upon them. Before reaching the town limits it veered farther east, however, and struck the State Normal School without touching it.

Patterson's extensive nursery, just west, was swept down to bare soil. The course from that on was through a well-built section of the town, made up mainly of low houses, and largely populated by students of the normal school and American School of Osteopathy. Marcus Ward's sanitarium for young women was a couple of hundred yards east of the storm's path. A hotel building close to the storm was demolished.

A score of guests stood upon the porches and at the dining room windows of the Still Hotel, half a mile west of the storm's path, and saw sweep through the town. Before the storm was a couple of hundred yards in front of the revolving mill a full hundred yards in the sky. One house was blown out of the shafts of a road wagon, which lodged against the front of a house in the edge of the wind's track. No one knows what became of the animal. Members of households disappeared with a partial demolition of homes, while others remained unhurt among the debris. Along the edge of the storm's path holes are seen through frame houses as if punctured by cannon balls.

A second edition of the cyclone followed the first in about twenty minutes. It came as an ink-black cloud widely distributed and covered the whole town. Many sought refuge in cellars. The tail end of the cyclone did not break upon Kirksville, however, seeming to go by overhead. It is believed generally that the second cyclone was dropped to the ground before traveling much further on its journey. The heavens became black for fifteen minutes, after which a heavy rain fell for an hour and a half. By 8 o'clock the sky was clear and starry.

Mayor Noonan telegraphed to every station between Bloomfield, Iowa, and Moberly, Mo., for surgical assistance. Undertakers wired St. Louis and Chicago for orders for coffins. Scores of families will be rendered absolutely destitute in addition to losses by injury and death.

The reports from country districts indicated that many lives were lost in the surrounding farming districts. Henry Lowe and three children, living three miles north of Kirksville, were crushed beneath the timbers of their wrecked home. Several other members of the family escaped injury. Other fatalities were reported from the country, but it is not likely that an accurate death list will be available for several days. The tornado destroyed telephone and telegraph wires out of Kirksville and not until 9:30 o'clock Friday morning was communication with the outside resumed, and then only in an unsatisfactory sort of way.

TWENTY DEAD AT NEWTOWN.

Entire Eastern Half of the Town Completely Destroyed. Reports Friday morning from Newtown, Mo., which was visited by the terrible cyclone, were that twenty persons had been killed and between thirty and forty injured.

The entire eastern half of the town was destroyed. The path of the storm was about 500 or 600 feet wide, and hardly a dwelling in its course escaped. Frame houses were lifted from their foundations and crushed like eggshells. The more substantial buildings were partly wrecked, and half a hundred people at least are homeless. The storm blew down the telegraph wires in and about the city and washed away the bridge over Medicine creek, a small stream just south of the town.

A terrific electrical storm followed the tornado, and the excitement was intense. Women and children ran about the streets shrieking for their parents and loved ones, and men searched the ruins in the drenching rain, hoping to locate the bodies of victims. Houses of survivors were thrown open to those who were rendered homeless, and everything possible was done to care for the injured. Fully one-third of the business portion of the city was destroyed.

TWO DEVASTATED TOWNS.

Kirksville, the County Seat of Adair County, Missouri.

Kirksville is the seat of government of Adair County, and is seventy miles west of Quincy, Ill. It is situated in a fertile grain, fruit and stock growing district, and there are coal mines eight miles distant. It has two railways, the Wabash and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City. There are several good hotels, an opera house seating 800 people, and a fine Masonic hall. The North Missouri Normal School is also located there. The town is most widely known as the seat of the American School of Osteopathy, teaching a new system of medicine discovered or invented by Dr. A. T. Still. This institution has attracted students from all over the country, and has added much to the growth and prosperity of the town.

Newtown lies in the extreme southwestern part of Sullivan County, Mo., and is twenty miles west of Kirksville. It is a manufacturing point of considerable local importance, the principal industries being in furniture and lumber. There were several churches and store buildings in the place, besides the factories. The village is on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

STORM IN IOWA.

Soldier River Valley Is Swept and Several Lives Lost.

The Soldier river valley in the counties of Crawford and Monona, Iowa, was swept by a tornado about midnight, the severest ever known in the devastated section. The list of killed and injured is long, while the property damage is large.

Dozens of people scattered throughout the prosperous farming country of the Soldier river valley were hurt more or less by flying debris.

Great quantities of dirt were scooped up and carried along with the force of the twister. The path of the twister was nearly a mile wide, and is as clearly defined, from its entrance into Monona County along the winding course of the Soldier river for a distance of twenty miles, as if cut by an army of men with modern machinery and scoop shovels. Trees two feet thick were twisted off by the roots and in many cases pulled up by the roots and carried miles away. In some cases many trees are found away out of the twister's course, piled high with other debris dropped by the wind and all torn into a million splinters.

The first residence of George Furne was the first building of importance destroyed. It was right in the center of the cyclone's track. The house was cut to pieces like so much kindling wood. The five daughters were found in as many different places after the storm had passed. Their father, who was himself badly hurt, "The mother was not found until daylight. She lay beneath some of the debris of her ruined home. A fence rail was forced through her body. She lived several hours despite her awful wounds.

FILIPINO ARMY IN A PANIC.

Deadly Volley Scatters Aguinaldo's Troops in Every Direction.

Gen. MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande Thursday and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the Filipino army.

The Filipinos were very strongly entrenched on the river bank, near both sides of the railroad bridge. Gen. Wheaton sent Col. Funston across, with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream on rafts, and a gallant fire for the purpose of guiding the raft. The men crossed in squads of twenty and attacked the left flank of the natives, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches. The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All the woodwork and much of the ironwork had been removed. The First Montana regiment followed the Kansas across the bridge.

The First Nebraska regiment, acting as a reserve, attacked the natives in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many.

In the meantime a large body of Filipinos, estimated at no fewer than 3,000, charged, evidently coming to re-enforce the insurgents who were engaged with the Nebraskans, appeared in the open field about two miles to the left. Emerging from the jungle, the natives formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length, with very thick reserves behind. They then advanced at double quick until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when Gen. Wheaton ordered his troops to fire.

The natives, who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macneble. The other Filipinos fled toward Apalit station.

The heat in the early part of the afternoon was terrific, but a drenching thunderstorm, which came later, greatly refreshed the Americans.

Most of the natives fled to Apalit station, where two trains were awaiting them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando. The towns of San Vincente and Apalit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives. Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The fighting lasted from noon until 4 o'clock. The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

FIVE OFFICERS OF THE FIGHTING FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.



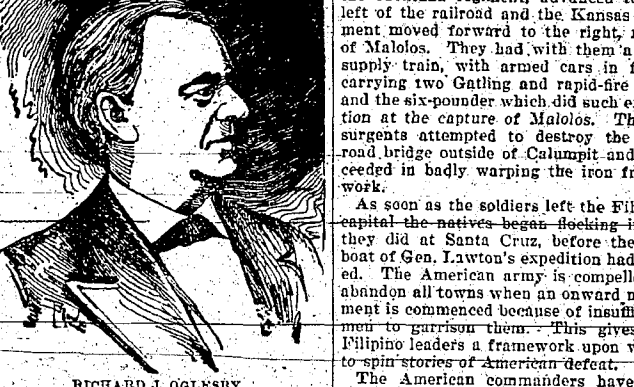
L. A. MITCHELL, (First Lieutenant, Company K). F. W. KIHLOM, (First Lieutenant, Company A). L. K. BUTTERFIELD, (Captain, Company D). COLONEL J. C. LOFFER.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY DEAD.

Illinois' Dearest Veteran Statesman—Soldier Passes Away.

Richard J. Oglesby, thirty Governor of Illinois, once the State's representative in the upper house of Congress, and one of the few men left who were prominent in political and civic life in the West during the threatened days of the rebellion, died at his home on his farm near Elkhart Monday. Mr. Oglesby's death was the result of an attack of vertigo, an ailment from which he had long been a sufferer. A sudden attack of the disease overcame him while he was in the bathroom of his home. In falling his head struck a piece of furniture. Concussion of the brain was caused and he died without regaining consciousness.

Gov. Oglesby had been failing in health since the spring of 1895, when he was taken



RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

en with an attack of the grip and was for nearly three months confined to his home. From this attack he rallied again, but never fully regained his former strength. Of late he had appeared to be in fair health and during the winter was not confined to his home except by the bad weather. His trembling walk showed the weakness of the body. He had complained of nothing save his weakness and there was nothing to indicate anything dangerous in his condition.

In the death of Richard J. Oglesby the State of Illinois loses one of the last of the group of great men who took so prominent part in the political affairs of the State during its early history. He was a great war hero. Like Yates, the great war Governor of the State, and like Beveridge and Palmer, he had himself borne arms in the service of the Union and had done in the field under Grant the work that Lincoln was designing at Washington. His war record was a conspicuous feature of his life. He was a brave soldier and a brave man. He was a brave man and a brave soldier. He was a brave man and a brave soldier.

Gov. Oglesby's record was one in which his State may justly take pride. He was a man of sterling integrity, solid judgment and considerable acuteness of perception. He was a brave soldier and a brave man. He was a brave man and a brave soldier. He was a brave man and a brave soldier.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The English Government is making a strenuous effort to stamp out rabies in the British Islands.

It is announced that the Spanish minister of marine will submit to the Cortes a bill for the construction of ten ironclads.

Survey General Van Rensselaer of the survey said all reports from Manila show that Admiral Dewey's health is excellent. Dewey, believed to be the last Yagui Indian in California, is dead. He was 108 years old, according to the record kept in pioneer days.

EAGLE MAY SCREAM.

ONE SHORT YEAR AGO THE SPANISH WAR BEGAN.

Twelvemonths Since It Ended, Foreign Army Whipped to a Finish, Whole Navy Destroyed, and Thousands of Miles of Territory Taken.

Washington correspondence:

It has been a year since the war with Spain began, a war which lasted just 113 days. In that time, however, the United States land and sea forces destroyed two Spanish fleets, received the surrender of more than 35,000 soldiers, took by conquest the fortified cities of Santiago de Cuba, in Cuba; Ponce, in Porto Rico, and Manila, on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, and secured control, pending negotiations for peace, of the entire Spanish possessions in the West Indies, the Philippines and of Guam, of the Ladrones islands. In this conflict the Americans suffered no loss of ships or territory, and but 279 killed and 1,465 wounded in battle, while the cost to Spain, aside from prisoners, ships and lost territory, was 2,199 killed and 2,948 wounded.

The formal declaration of war by Congress was made April 25, but the resolution embodying it stated that war had existed since April 21, when the Nashville gunboat of the American navy, commanded by Lieut. Washburn, captured a Spanish ship, the Buena Ventura. On the same day, April 21, President McKinley ordered the North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, to sail from Key West and blockade certain ports of Cuba. April 23 President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers, to re-enforce the regular standing army, and sent orders to the then Commander George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic squadron of the American navy, to "find and destroy the Spanish fleet." Immediately the work of mobilizing an army of citizen soldiers of the United States began. Spain declared war April 24, and within two days after camps of soldiers were forming in every State. April 27, three of Admiral Sampson's ships shelled Matanzas, and on the next day Cienfuegos was shelled. On the same day Admiral Cervera of the Spanish navy, with a fleet of warships, left Spain for West Indian waters.

Battle in Manila Bay.

Sunday, May 1, the first and greatest sea battle of the war was fought. Commodore George Dewey made himself Rear Admiral Dewey and won undying glory for the navy by leading his fleet in to the mined harbor of Manila and destroying the entire Asiatic fleet of Spain. The Spanish fleet was the "Invincible Armada," the most powerful fleet of the world. It consisted of the battleships, the Conceptor and Petrel, gunboats, and the McCullough. With this force he sunk, burned or blew up eight Spanish cruisers, six gunboats and three transports. In the engagement not an American life was lost, while in killed and wounded the Spanish loss has been placed between 500 and 900.

In the first week in May the definite division of the ships of the American navy in Atlantic and Cuban waters into squadrons and fleets was made. The flying squadron, Commander Schley in command, was formed at Hampton Roads, the vessels being the Brooklyn, flagship, the Massachusetts, the Texas, the Columbia and the Minneapolis. Admiral Sampson, in the blockade line at Havana, had with him besides his flagship, the New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marblehead, and a dozen torpedo craft and gunboats. Matanzas was shelled for the second time on May 7.

Admiral Sampson appeared before San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12, and bombarded the forts for three hours. Morro was partly reduced. Sampson was in search of Cervera's fleet when he bore down upon San Juan. On the following day the flying squadron put to sea to find in finding Cervera. The two fleets cut off Cervera and May 18 it was reported that the Spanish admiral had taken refuge in Santiago bay. Commander Schley, with the flying squadron, reached Santiago just in time to prevent a dash by Cervera for Cienfuegos or Havana. Later Admiral Sampson arrived and the combined fleets began their long wait for their prey.

The invasion of the army to co-operate with the fleet at Santiago was planned as soon as Cervera's whereabouts was known. President McKinley issued a second call for 75,000 volunteers May 25. The demand was instantly met by the men who had failed to secure a place on the first call.

The first expedition to re-enforce Dewey at Manila sailed also on May 25. It numbered 6,000 men. Daily bombardments of the forts on Santiago bay continued. The order was given, June 8, to prepare a landing for the invasion of the island on June 10. Col. Huntington, with a force of marines, landed at Granadero and established Camp McCalla. The fleet, with the aid of the marines, demolished Fort Calmañera and captured Balquid, which was to be the landing place for Gen. Shafter's army, which left Tampa on transports June 22.

Shafter appeared on Balquid June 22, and two days were occupied in landing. Juragua was captured June 24, and the advance toward Santiago began. The Spaniards resisted and Roosevelt's rough riders and the Tenth United States cavalry, in the van of the American army, found themselves engaged with a superior body of Spaniards. The enemy was driven back by the furious charge, but the loss was 13 killed and 60 wounded. Santiago was occupied June 26, and on the last day of June 13,000 American troops were before Santiago, 5,000 more on their way from the coast, with 3,000 Cubans near at hand.

The general assault began July 1. El Caney being captured at severe cost. The last of the outworks was not in the possession of the American army until the evening of July 2, while the heights of San Juan were still untenable. Gen. Lawton's division assaulted San Juan July 3, and carried the heights in the greatest charge of a great battle. Santiago was surrounded and Gen. Shafter demanded its surrender. The American loss in the three days' battle was 231 killed, 1,283 wounded and 81 missing.

The Madrid authorities ordered Admiral Cervera, July 2, to make a dash from the harbor of Santiago. He carried out his orders on the morning of July 3. Admiral Sampson, with the New York, had gone to consult with Gen. Shafter when the Spanish ships were seen coming out of the harbor, but Commodore Schley,

with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Gloucester, was most nearly a match for the Manila Tercera. Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Vizcaya, and the destroyers Pluton and Terror. One American sailor on the Brooklyn was killed, while of the Spanish 600 were killed and 1,100 taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The entire Spanish fleet was destroyed.

The bombardment of Santiago was then begun and on July 14 Gen. Toral, recognizing the hopelessness of further resistance, surrendered the entire province of Santiago, the United States agreeing to send them back to Spain. Gen. Miles, who arrived at Santiago before the surrender, prepared immediately to lead an army against Porto Rico. It landed near Ponce July 25, the day that the rumor went abroad that Spain was ready to cry "Enough." Gen. Merritt reached Manila on that day also. The landing in Porto Rico was without loss and with no engagements other than a skirmish at Guanica, ending in the hoisting of the American flag over the town.

Appeal for Peace.

Spain made its direct appeal for peace through Ambassador Cambon of France on July 26, but suggested no terms. July 27 Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles. President McKinley sent terms of peace to Spain July 20.

The second battle of Manila was fought July 31, on a Sunday, as was the first. The American loss was nine killed and 45 wounded. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 800.

Spain sent an evasive answer to the United States Aug. 5, and it was received Aug. 3. President McKinley responded with an evasive answer, and with a final ultimatum, and with had grace Spain Aug. 11, gave permission to Ambassador Cambon to accept them.

The terms of the protocol demanded the evacuation of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and the appointment of commissioners by each country to agree as to the disposition of the Philippines. Before news of the signing of the protocol reached them and on Aug. 13, Admiral Dewey, with the naval forces and Gen. Merritt with the land forces, at Manila, captured the city, securing the surrender of 9,000 soldiers and establishing a military government pending final disposition of the islands.

Recapitulation.

War began, April 21, 1898.
War ended, Aug. 11, 1898.
Duration of hostilities, 113 days.
Expense of actual warfare, \$141,000,000.

American killed, 279.
American wounded, 1,465.
Spanish killed, 2,199.
Spanish wounded, 2,948.
Vessels destroyed (American), none.
Vessels destroyed (Spanish), 35.

Territory Lost by Spain.

	Square miles.	Population.
Cuba.....	109,850	1,831,000
Porto Rico.....	3,490	1,037,708
Guam.....	1,670	8,000
Philippines.....	52,500	7,000,000
Totals.....	167,510	9,446,708

Cuba.....109,850
Porto Rico.....3,490
Guam.....1,670
Philippines.....52,500
Totals.....167,510

Germany should call Consul Rose home from Apia and put him in a conservatory.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

The devil Bob Ingersoll is using in his new lecture is presumed to be a fireproof affair.—Washington Post.

The crop of peaches and United States Senators seems to be a total failure in Delaware this year.—Kansas City Journal.

The proposed candy trust has not yet been organized; but it may be organized in the sweet by-and-by.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Admiral Dewey found the Oregon in the same high state of alertness that the Oregon found Admiral Dewey.—St. Paul Dispatch.

After the \$20,000,000 baking powder combine gets under way, all baking powder, of course, will be "absolutely pure."—Boston Globe.

When they say that the British and American soldiers are fighting together they don't mean in the old way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The wedding of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Virginia Fair is another illustration of the tendency of capital to coalesce.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

In case Tom Reed decides to retire from public life he will do so without going through the vice-presidential term of probation.—Washington Post.

The Government might expedite matters in the Philippines by permitting Aguinaldo to capture a few cargoes of canned beer.—Kansas City Journal.

Aguinaldo's triumphant advance so far has been a mastery retreat. Maybe he is going around the world so as to enter Manila on the other side.—Boston Globe.

Aguinaldo has doubtless noticed that the American soldiers observe very few of the Spanish holidays while there is trouble on hand.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

An Alabama cyclone tore three churches up by the roots and never touched a gin mill. Still, it was referred to as a visitation of Providence.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Forum contributor tackles the question: "Was Washington the author of his own farewell address?" Whom does the writer suspect—Lord Bacon?—Boston Globe.

Talking of our absorbing Cuba, the people of that island selling "fake" war relics to American visitors shows they are disposed to also, take us in.—Philadelphia Times.

The latest shoplifter arrested in New York has just stolen a Bible from a department store. It might be a good idea to make her read it for a while.—Boston Globe.

The makers of maple sugar were so previous with their work that they got the product on the market about two weeks before the sap began to run.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Another feature of Dewey's work which commends itself is his ability to refrain from piling up the cost for cable tolls when there is no news worth sending.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The baseball managers should be thoughtful enough to provide an umpire for their next business gathering—if they can find a man brave enough to take the position.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owens
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick
Register.....John Leese
Treasurer.....J. D. Conline
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Patterson
Judge of Probate.....J. C. Conline
C. O. Com.....L. T. Wright
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanche

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....Thos. Wakeley
South Branch.....J. T. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....John Felling
Maple Forest.....J. P. Robinson
Grayling.....Adolph J. Zies
Frederic.....James Smith
Ball.....J. B. Bell
Elaine.....J. F. Harris
Center Plain.....George Model

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. K. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willard, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. B. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whitte, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. K. Meek, W. M.

J. S. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. Pond, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 161, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

REBECCA WISER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. Meek, R. E.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 125. Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, W. G.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 31, United L. G. Guards, meet every first and third Sunday evening in W. R. C. hall. H. Dougherty, Captain.

P. D. BUCHER, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 123. Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. S.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 53, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MRS. A. GIBSON, W. M.

MRS. FRED NABBIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 738. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. MRS. GOUVERTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. W. ALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Rock the first and third Wednesday of each month.

H. A. POND, K. of R. S.

L. T. WARD, G. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEER, T. J. M.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON, PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan—Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CRYING MICHIGAN. BURNS HIS POCKETS.

UNEXPECTED LEGACY MAKES NEWSBOY A SPENDTHRIFT.

John N. Hamilton, of Princeton, N. J., falls heir to \$50,000 and forthwith cuts a big dash—Bradstreet's Review of Trade.

John N. Hamilton, the hustling "newsboy" who has been selling papers at Princeton, N. J., for years, has fallen heir to \$50,000. That windfall came to him quite unexpectedly. J. K. Hayes, an attorney, stepped up to him and asked Johnny to come to his office. The astonished newsboy followed, and there was told that Samuel Hamilton, an uncle, had died in Colorado leaving \$50,000 to his beloved nephew. Hamilton asked at once for \$25,000. He threw his papers away, distributed silver with a lavish hand among former associates, went to Trenton and ordered full-dress suits. Since then he has been leading a life that would have put "Cool Oil Johnny" to shame. Box parties at the theaters and carriage drives behind fast paces, diamonds, etc., are none too good. The business men of the town are his friends, and they have taken him in tow, and it is said he will soon purchase on their advice the Titus woolen mills of Trenton for \$27,000.

MARKED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Wheat, Cotton and Hog Products Tend Toward Lower Prices.

Bradstreet's view of the business situation is thus summarized: "Favorable weather conditions find reflection in reports of good retail distribution of spring and summer goods, and in fair falling orders from jobbers. Demand from first hands for general merchandise is, if anything, quieter, in keeping with the between season period now at hand. Industrial activity continues specially marked, a pleasing feature this week being the practical absence of the unrest, particularly in the building trades, noted for many years past about May 1. While favorable reports from the springlike weather conditions, however, have been the reverse of stimulating as regards quotations of two of the countries' greatest staples, wheat and cotton. In these and in hog products the tendency of values has been toward a lower range. Winter wheat crop advances have continued irregularly until orable. Cotton has weakened on better reports. The strength of the lumber markets shows little impairment. Wool as a whole is quiet and steady. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 3,025,283 bushels, against 2,932,959 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregated 2,615,079 bushels, against 3,091,940 bushels last week."

FIVE ARE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Result of the Explosion of Dupont Smokeless Powder Works.

One of the press of the Dupont smokeless powder works at Carnegies Point, N. J., blew up and killed five men and seriously, if not fatally, injured another. The one-story sheet-iron mill was lifted from its foundation as if it had been a piece of straw and carried into the adjoining fields in the shape of kindling wood and scrap iron. The powder presses were entirely destroyed and not a trace of them could be found. What caused the explosion will never be known. It was a miracle that none of the old mills or magazines exploded, or the hundreds of men employed there might have shared the fate of the other workmen.

Race for the Pennant.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Louis..... 9 2	Baltimore..... 7 6
Philadelphia..... 10 4	Cincinnati..... 5 6
Cleveland..... 11 3	Pittsburgh..... 4 9
Boston..... 7 6	Cincinnati..... 4 9
Boston..... 7 6	Cincinnati..... 4 9
Brooklyn..... 7 6	Cincinnati..... 4 9

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Buffalo..... 2 0	Detroit..... 1 2
Kansas City..... 2 1	Indianapolis..... 1 2
Milwaukee..... 2 1	St. Paul..... 1 2
Columbus..... 2 1	Indianapolis..... 1 2

Miners Blow Up a Mill.

The trouble between union and non-union miners at Leadville, Colo., which has been brewing there some time, culminated in 500 men attacking the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine and mill, blowing up the mill with dynamite, killing one man and wounding many others. Property worth \$250,000 was destroyed.

Forms Sewer Pipe Combine.

The options on the Akron, Ohio, sewer pipe plants have been accepted. The meeting for the organization of the Federal Sewer Pipe Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, will be held in New York. The combine takes in fifty-one plants in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania.

Trust in Cheating Gum.

The chewing gum trust is now an accomplished fact under the name of the Consolidated Gum Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at \$9,000,000.

Kills His Wife and Himself.

At Peterboro, N.H., John Webber, aged 60 years, an engineer at the water works station, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, dying instantly.

Killed by Unknown Persons.

The body of Mitchell Daniel, a negro, was found in a road near Leesburg, Ga., riddled with bullets.

Cut the Mississippi Levee.

Seventeen farmers of Pemiscot County, in southern Missouri, have been lodged in the jail at St. Louis by United States Marshal Louis C. Noble on a Federal indictment charging them with cutting the levee. No denial is made by the farmers.

Locomotive Hauls 3,000 Tons.

All tonnage records were broken on the Lake Shore Railway the other day. An east-bound coal train of sixty-five cars out of Ashtabula, Ohio, hauled by one engine, carried 3,000 tons.

Sultan Wants Americans.

In order to develop the agricultural resources of Turkey the Sultan has consulted with the United States minister, O. S. Strauss, in regard to securing the services of two American agricultural experts, who will be attached to the ministry of mines, agriculture and forests.

Fierce Fighting in Samon.

Advised just received from Asia, Samon Island reports that severe fighting has taken place between large bodies of friendly natives and the rebels. The casualties, it was learned, were not beyond twenty, and no reports of Americans were among the injured.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

Aged Woman and Four Small Children

Are Killed in Missouri. Mrs. J. H. Tetton, an aged widow, and four children ranging in age from 4 to 12 years, were murdered and their bodies partly cremated in the family residence at Malden, Mo. J. H. Tetton, stepson of the woman who was killed, is under arrest. He tells conflicting stories about the tragedy. He says he was at home talking to the murdered woman when two men entered with revolvers and demanded money that he had taken to her to effect a settlement on some land matters. He says he refused to turn over the money and they opened fire; that the widow was shot at his feet, and that he saw into the yard and was there cut and clubbed into insensibility. Thirteen trifling knife wounds were found on his face. At the death of Washington Tetton, the woman's husband, two years ago, J. H. Tetton was selected to administer the estate. Ill-feeling sprang up and lawsuits followed. The woman agreed to settle certain claims for \$300, and young Tetton was to give her the money. The last seen of her alive was when she went with him to the house, supposedly to make the settlement.

BIG TUNNEL PLANNED.

Great Engineering Feat Being Considered in London.

The project for a tunnel from England or Scotland to Ireland is very much to the fore just now in London. It is announced that no fewer than five separate projects are under consideration. The difficulties in the way are great, the depth necessitating great gradients for the distance traversed. The shallowest sounding is a seven-mile fathom and the distance, according to one scheme, is forty miles. The estimates of cost vary from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, but the advantages would be enormous. The journey to America would be shortened, according to the Arnold-Forster plan, by 350 miles. It is thought probable that the Irish railway will come to take up one scheme or another, in the hope of obtaining a Government subsidy.

BURIED ON HIS RANCH.

Finding of Sheep Herder's Body

Parties arriving from Byers, Colo., report the finding of the body of Otto Goette, or Brown, as he was commonly known, a sheep ranchman, who was murdered on his ranch Sept. 30, 1903. Goette disappeared and his 2,400 sheep were afterwards sold in Omaha. A check for \$10,000, the proceeds of the sale, was received by the Colorado National Bank in Denver by R. H. Beeler. It was believed that Goette was murdered and suspicion pointed to Beeler as the murderer. Efforts were made to capture him, but all trace of him was lost at Salt Lake. The body of Goette had been found near a creek on his ranch and the spring rains had unearthed it. A large hole in the skull corroborated the murder theory.

YIELD OF CUBAN CROPS.

Production of Sugar and Tobacco Shows Increase Over Recent Years.

The sugar crop for 1903 in Cuba is officially stated at 997,609 English tons, against total for 1902 of 232,032 tons. The tobacco crop is said to be of good quality and more abundant than for two years past. A large stock of remedial filler was sold in the field for \$23 per quintal. The planters in the province of Pinar del Rio are cheerful as to the outlook. The Cuban ministry just formed makes a demand for the holding of general elections. The party is growing stronger and is forming branches in every village in the island.

Military Riot at San Francisco.

What came near being a dangerous riot occurred near the Presidio reservation, San Francisco, Cal., when a large body of white troops from the Presidio marched to the ground-a station known as the Presidio Grounds and received the rest by colored troops of the Twenty-fourth infantry and the local police. The police fired upon the rioters to intimidate them and several hundred arrests were made. The trouble grew out of injuries inflicted by a soldier, a soldier named Twenty-third infantry the previous night in the saloon. The soldier was so badly beaten that his life was despaired of. Several hundred of his comrades marched on the saloon. The keeper saw them coming and fled. They bombarded the place with stones and then set it on fire. The protest guard, which happened to be drawn from the colored regiment, and a large detachment of local police had much trouble in quelling the rioters. All the offenders were now recruits.

Dynamite on the Track.

Two attempts were made to destroy Burlington trains with dynamite near Nodaway, a small station between St. Joseph and Kansas City. The first attempt, which was made by a man named Sticks, failed. The second attempt was given a shock that broke all the windows in the coaches. The Omaha express had a similar, but more severe, shock ten minutes later. Burlington officials went to Nodaway on a special train and found the place in flames. Nothing to indicate robbery was the motive.

Evidence of a Murder.

Hilary S. Starr, superintendent of the Oakland ranch, Pasadena, Cal., was murdered. The indications are that he was murdered. His brother Charles was assisting him about half a mile from the ranch house, and went to his cabin to put on his working clothes. When he returned twenty minutes later Hilary was nowhere to be found. Not far from the door of the ranch house there was evidence of a fearful struggle having taken place.

Quarrel Ends Two Lives.

A double tragedy is reported from Williamsport, Pa. Two brothers, James and Joe Caldwell, living on a ranch a few miles from Williamsport, became engaged in an altercation. The former seized a rifle and shot his brother through the abdomen, inflicting injuries from which he died. The surviving brother then took a dose of carbolic acid and wandered to a neighboring ranch, where he died shortly after his arrival.

Ohio Recluse Passes Away.

Miss Kessinger has just died near Jackson, Ohio, after living as a recluse for thirty-seven years. She was engaged to John Trebaine, who went to the front in the Union army in 1861 and was killed. On hearing of his death she vowed to remain a recluse and never to marry again. She remained in this voluntary imprisonment until her death.

Negro Killed by Negroes.

Charles Williams, a colored man, who killed Laura Canfax, a negro, was put to death by men of his own race at Galena, Kan. Twenty-five masked negroes battered down the jail door and fired at him through the bars of his cell, killing him instantly.

Richard J. Oglesby Expires.

Richard J. Oglesby, former Governor of Illinois, died at his home at Oglesby, near Elkhart, Ill. Consequence of the brain, resulting from a fall, was the direct cause of his death.

Eleven Victims of Fire.

About 300 houses of the town of Gula, Hungary, were destroyed by fire. The children have been rescued from the ruins.

Great Strike in Copper.

It is reported that the latest copper mines ever discovered in the West have been found in the Colorado district north of Mount Ranier, and sixty miles east of Tacoma, Wash. The ore is said to be similar in character and geological situation to that found in Montana, and to be fully as rich as that of the Butte mines. Chester Thorne, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, has had prospectors at work in the new district for two years. It is stated that a large force of men will engage in the work of development as soon as the snow disappears.

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Great Damage by Tornado.

At least thirty persons killed; over 1,000 injured, residences and business buildings to the number of 200 demolished and the loss of crops, including cotton, estimated at \$1,000,000. The results of a tornado which swept over Kirksville, Mo., much damage was wrought and several lives lost in the Soldier river valley of Iowa by the same storm.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 60c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice, 55c to 65c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 60c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 60c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, 60c to 62c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 58c; clover seed, new, \$3.45 to \$3.75.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 58c to 59c; barley, No. 2, 45c to 47c; pork, mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; hogs, good, \$2.00 to \$3.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, \$2.00 to \$3.00; corn, \$2.00 to \$3.00; oats, \$2.00 to \$3.00; rye, \$2.00 to \$3.00; butter, \$2.00 to \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
New York—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$3.00; hogs, \$2.00 to \$3.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, \$2.00 to \$3.00; corn, \$2.00 to \$3.00; oats, \$2.00 to \$3.00; rye, \$2.00 to \$3.00; butter, \$2.00 to \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Peach Crop Prospects Improve.—As spring advances the outlook for peaches grows brighter. One of the most prominent South Haven growers, is so confident of a fair crop that he has made a bet of \$100 that he will harvest 18,000 baskets this season. His usual crop is about 30,000 baskets. The trees which looked very badly a month ago are putting on a far more healthful look, the wood is losing some of the dark color which frightened them so much at first, and live buds on many of the varieties are plentiful. Some say they will have to thin their peaches, but a large crop is not looked for in most growers.

Lost His Memory.—Joe Travis, the boy who mysteriously disappeared from Oxford some time ago, has returned home and tells a queer story. He says that while in Oxford he fell down and struck his head, rendering him unconscious. When he regained consciousness he had forgotten where he lived and what his name was. Since then he has been in Flint, Battle Creek, South Bend, Ind., and Chicago. While at Battle Creek he saw his name in a paper and his memory instantly returned to him.

Hard Blow for Saloonkeepers.—The Supreme Court has dealt the saloonkeepers of the State a hard blow, in an opinion in a case brought to test the validity of the ordinance of the city of Holland, which imposes a license fee of \$300 on retail liquor dealers above the \$500 State tax. The court holds that it is entirely within the province of cities and villages to exact an additional license. This opinion opens a very wide channel for cities and villages of the State desiring to crush out saloons.

Violators of the Fish Laws.—Deputy Game and Fish Warden Brewster of Grand Rapids went to Gun Lake and arrested five violators of the fish and game laws. They had about two bushels of fish that they had speared. They were taken to Hastings and pleaded guilty and were each fined \$25 and costs, amounting to \$7. Two brothers by the name of Otis, in default of payment, went to jail for sixty days.

Escaped by Scaling Walls.—Raymond Morgan of Milwaukee and Thomas O'Keefe of Grand Rapids escaped from the Detroit House of Correction by scaling the walls. They were in the sick ward, and from there got into the prison yard and mounted the wall. Both were serving time for postoffice robberies, and had been in the house of correction for about two years.

St. Joe Farmer Decapitated.—George Cothran, living near Fabius, was killed by a train on the Michigan Central line. He left home at 2 a. m., and his wife became alarmed because of his absence. The hired man went in search of him, finding Cothran's body near the track, with the head severed from the body. It is not known how the accident occurred.

Fell on the Walk and Was Killed.—Eleven-year-old Paul, the son of Geo. Hagarty, while playing on a cement sidewalk in front of the central school at Alpena, slipped and fell, striking his head on the hard walk. He became unconscious soon afterwards and died from the effects of the fall.

Negatance Miner Killed.—William Chapman was caught in a fall of ground at the Negatance mine, sustaining injuries from which he died. He was one of the oldest residents of Negatance, about 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and seven children.

State News in Brief.—Dundee now boasts a steam fire engine. A grain elevator will be built at Gladwin this summer. Wheat was much damaged in Berrien County during the last winter. While temporarily insane, Mrs. John Baier of Monroe hanged herself. Flint merchants have decided to abandon trading stamps and coupon schemes. The Heinz-Pickling Company will build large additions to its factory at Holland. Moses J. Howe of Milan has been elected supervisor twenty-eight consecutive terms.

Coal has been struck in Valley township. The vein is located fifty-seven feet below the surface.

The annual reunion of the Colthoun County Maccabees tents and bives will be held at Albion on June 9.

Mrs. Caroline Phelps, aged 63 years, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence at Kalamazoo and was killed.

Oakland County farmers claim their winter wheat crop will not average more than 60 per cent this year.

Because of ill-health, Kasimer Jagodinski of Menominee ended his material existence by the revolver.

Joseph Swenson of Traverse City was sentenced to eighteen months at Ionia for stealing a horse, cutter and robes.

It is reported that Berrien Springs will get a branch of the People's University of the United States of America, an agricultural and educational institute of Chicago.

Gov. Pingree has signed the bill raising the salary of the State game warden to \$2,000 and creating the office of chief deputy at \$1,500; and it is now a law and in full effect.

FOREIGN TESTIMONY.

WHAT EUROPE THINKS OF OUR TRADE EXPANSION.

Native of the Old World Alive to the Aggressions of the United States in the Capture of Outside Markets for American Products.

Less than sixty days remain of the current fiscal year of the Government business of the United States. From the evidences at hand it is plain that this fiscal year will be one of the most important in the history of the Government, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the time was covered by conditions of war existing between our country and Spain. It is a marvelous testimonial to the powers of the American people in their trade and industrial pursuits that they have been able to carry on a war with a foreign foe, pay all the expenses incident to that war, and not only maintain a treasury overflowing with gold, but at the same time afford conditions in our domestic relations under which there has been a marvelous increase at home and in foreign trade. Evidence is being produced by the daily reports of the newspapers and the commercial agencies going to show how handsomely industrial conditions are improving, wages advancing and trade and commerce among our own people returning to the high standard which was set under the McKinley protective tariff law of 1890. Unless all signs fail, the trade and business results of the current year will far surpass those of the banner year 1892; and this result in the face of conditions of war.

Attention was called in the last

budget of this correspondence to the testimony furnished by foreign governments and authorities of note in the world's trade of the tremendous strides that have been made in the world's commerce during the past year. Let us now examine some testimonials by our own authorities. It is only necessary in this connection to quote from the figures prepared by the officials of the Treasury Department to show how marked has been the growth of our foreign trade, and also the strikingly interesting points showing the decline in the imports of manufactured commodities, compared with the exports of like goods, as well as the general exports of all classes of goods during the past few months. But it is due to the officials of the State Department, who are doing some excellent work through the medium of the consuls of the Government in foreign lands toward promoting American trade, to note some of the things said by the State Department officials in recent comments upon the growth of our foreign trade.

Attention has been repeatedly called to the fact, which should not be lost to the constant attention of protectionists the country over, that the development of our trade in foreign countries, especially in lines of manufactures, is mainly in those lines wherein the skill and intelligence of American working people in the utilization of machinery methods has gained and is gaining for us broader markets in regions where, if conditions were equal and without protective rates of duty to build up and strengthen our domestic industries, our high-priced labor would be unable to compete with the lower paid labor of foreign countries. This is, after all, the strongest point that can be made in support of the protection doctrine, and upon it rest the good works that are being done under the influence of protection, and which tend to make that policy stronger with the American people every succeeding day. Upon those lines of manufactures into which labor largely enters directly it is impossible for our industries to produce goods in competition with the producers of foreign countries.

Probably no branch of industry in this country has been more effectively brought under the influence of machinery methods than the iron and steel industry. Years of protection have developed in this country mighty mills and factories for the production of iron and steel goods. The result is that these steel goods are now able to undersell foreigners on many lines of machinery made goods. Since the beginning of last July there has been an increase of more than \$15,000,000 worth in our exports of iron and steel compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. The case of manufacturers of cotton affords another striking illustration. Probably no branch of American industry has had a greater number of years of solid and adequate protection than the cotton manufacturing lines. The result is that during the period since last July there has been an increase of more than \$4,000,000 worth in our exports of cotton manufactures. It will be remembered that the Dingley tariff, without increasing the average dutiable rates of the cotton schedule greatly above those of the Wilson-Gorman law, yet by equalizing those rates, and giving a systematic and scientific schedule of protective rates, bettered the condition of our cotton

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plies: "We believe that a remark something like this was once made—eighty or ninety years ago. The man who uttered it was a Democrat, by the way. His name was Thomas Jefferson." What a blessing it would be for the Democratic party if all books—especially all the histories—in the world could be destroyed in Thomas Jefferson's ocean of fire! That party has never taken kindly to history at any time, but it is only when the sayings of its patron saint are dragged out of the dusty tomes of the Boston public library that it feels an overpowering sentiment against the man who invented movable types. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fulfillment of a Promise.—This is the prosperity that was promised. These are the better times to which the policy of the Republican party was dedicated in 1890. But they have by no means reached their maximum, as capital is all the time going into new enterprises and employing more hands; the area of productive industry is increasing; the markets for American wares are growing more numerous and varied. We ought to grow richer and busier for years to come, and will undoubtedly do so if the people in their wisdom are content to sustain the policies at Washington out of which this prosperity has streamed, and to frown down all rash economic experiments, however alluring they may be, which are proposed to make a good thing better. —San Francisco Chronicle.

How to Breed Deficits.—A deficit threatens the British government, and it is proposed to impose an import tax on sugar, grain, flour and meal. This illustrates the difference between free-trade theory and practice, and also the difference between the protection principle and the tariff-for-revenue-only idea. Under the Dingley law duties are imposed mainly on articles of foreign manufacture that come into competition with the products of our own labor. Under the English system duties are imposed mainly on articles not produced in England, but which every Englishman must have. In England everybody knows "who pays the tax." —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Always True to Its Pledges.—With the coming session of Congress, when the Republicans will have control of both houses, the people may expect an intelligent effort to reach and control the trusts and combines. It is somewhat doubtful under the limitations of the Constitution, which have reserved to the States certain sovereign rights, whether an effective national measure can be enacted. But the people may rest assured that the effort will be made, for the Republican party never betrays its pledges. —Kansas City Journal.

Not Practicable Anywhere.—It would seem that England must teach us our lesson of stable and consistent protection, and by exemplifying the utility of that policy wisely regulated, induce our madcap, free-trade countrymen to have done with a system that is not practicable even for a nation so situated as England. To cope with Britain in the regime of her new policy we must the soonest possible strike the golden mean of protective tariffs and secure its maintenance. —Boston Commercial Bulletin.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

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After a procession through the streets of the city, in which the unfortunate victim is compelled to carry the weapon which is to take his life, the cavalcade moves to the execution ground. The headsman then proceeds to shackle the prisoner's ankles together, bind his hands behind his back, stuff

his ears with clay and bandage his eyes. The prisoner is led forward and placed on an elevated dais of earth in a kneeling position, and a mark is drawn upon his neck with colored earth to indicate the exact spot to strike.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for May 7 is upon the subject, "The Vine and the Branches," text, John 15: 1-11. This is the last lesson taken from the events of the evening of the arrest of Jesus, previous to that event. Therefore it should be taken in connection with the following two chapters—the further discourse and the Intercessory prayer. The exact time when Jesus spoke about the vine is of course, close at hand. It seems from 14: 31 that he had left the upper room and started on the walk that ended in Gethsemane. Some suppose that the reference to the vine was suggested by a vineyard passed on the way; others, by the vine they had been drinking; others, by the great golden vine of the temple, which is said to have been cut by the Romans. The vine was one of the most familiar objects in Palestine, and is still to-day in some parts of the country. Most of the Jewish colonies established during their past few years in Galilee, and other regions are given chiefly to the cultivation of vineyards.

Explanatory.—"I am the true vine," that is, the perfect, the ideal vine. It is the culmination of the spiritual suggestions and analogies found in the material vine. Such a comparison would be perfectly intelligible to an Oriental. One of the components of all rhetorical figures in Oriental literature, both poetic and didactic, is metaphor, which when developed becomes allegory. The Hebrew and allied tongues prefer nouns to adjectives. Instead of saying that a man is strong, they prefer to say "that he is a rock, or an oak tree, or 'he is strength.'" They prefer the concrete to the abstract. Instead of saying that certain men are related in a dependent way to a teacher or a ruler, they prefer to say that he is the spring and they are the brooks; or that he is the father, and they the sons; or that he is a vine and they the branches. The fact that the analogy was not perfect—as, for instance, that the branches of a vine cannot voluntarily attach or detach themselves—would not hinder the comparison.

The "husbandman" or owner of the vineyard is God. The allegory represents him as exercising a fatherly care over all the disciples of his Son, helping them to produce more fruit. The limitation of the metaphor forbade the distinct addition of the Son's own free and voluntary part in this process of growth and of the Spirit's work. We cannot get a whole system of doctrine into a single allegory. A branch that bears fruit is not receiving the vital power of the vine into its sap-ducts, and is not properly breathing in its sustenance for the air and water. Nothing can make it fruitful except to meet the conditions. Anybody can tie a bunch of grapes on a barren branch; his cheap sidewalk flower dealer ties his short stems to the spring of spindles; but the shoot is easily discovered when the flowers wilt prematurely. "He purgeth it," a general term, including both the washing of leaves and stem to remove dust and possibly harmful insects, but also the pruning to keep up the quality of the fruit. So do human characters, if we may trust the constant witness of the scriptures and history.

"Men gather them, and cast them into the fire," withered vine-branches are useless except for fuel. They have not even the virtue of ordinary dead trees to be used as wood in building. They are simply rubbish.

"Ye shall ask what ye will," but the answer goes toward the granting of the request is conditioned on abiding. When our requests are not granted, it is often easy to see that the request itself should not have been made.

"That ye bear much fruit," this is the glory of both Father and Son; and of the disciples as well. We are told often that we must not strive after fruit-bearing. We must desire it in close communion with Christ and the fruit will come. "That is true; it should not allow any one to be indifferent as to the fruit. A Christian who cannot be distinguished from an unbeliever has a very doubtful right to the name, whatever opinions he may profess.

"If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love," this is the most important verse in the lesson; for it is the key to all the rest. "Without it the allegory might discourage weak Christians who feared that they were not in vital relation with the Vine because they lacked the feelings which they supposed should go with that relation. But that is made simple. It is obedience that keeps us in the Vine. To obey is to abide; to abide is to obey.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A considerable number of Democrats refused to go over to Populism in 1896, and even more will decline to be swung to Socialism in 1900.

The increase in foreign immigration over two years ago is 25 per cent. Gen. Prosperity is in evidence at home, and his fame is spreading abroad.

A Montreal paper says 20,000 Canadians have removed from the Province of Quebec to the United States, this spring. It is a quiet but effective form of annexation.

Alabama Democrats are quarreling because the gold standard sentiment is growing in the party. The silverites can gain nothing by losing their temper as they slide down hill. Globe-Democrat.

The trial of Senator Quay and its result is a fair illustration of the weight of the muckrump charges everywhere made against strong and successful party leaders. It's easy to formulate lying charges, but when they have to be proved it is different.

The American manufacturing company has received orders for forty-three steam and gas engines, within the last sixty days, and they are to be shipped to nineteen different countries. American machinery is famous now the world over.

Senator Teller says the gold Democrats will support the Republican ticket in 1900. There is a strong probability that the Senator is correct on this point. Bryan is making the task of the gold Democrats toward joining the Republicans very easy.

Bryan told the New Yorkers the other day that their state gave him 551,000 votes in 1896. This was a staggering blow at the sanity and political morality of that state, but it was neutralized by the fact that the same state gave 820,000 to McKinley. Bryan forgot to mention this circumstance, however.

Hardened lynchers must be shocked when they soberly contemplate the barbarity of Sam Hose's taking off. Hose deserved death, but he should have been killed legally. The burning and mutilation of even a rapist, is a blot upon the State of Georgia, which years cannot efface. Bay City Tribune.

Perry Belmont in his anti-Bryanite letter, says: "The Republicans transformed Bland's free coinage bill of 1877-78 into a limited coinage measure, and that under this influence silver parted company with gold." It looks like as if Belmont blames the Republicans for defeating a free silver measure; and yet he claims to be in favor of the gold standard.

The reports of the damage to the wheat crop may give some hopes to the Democrats. Calamity furnishes them their only chance for victory. It is well to bear in mind, however, that about this time nearly every year predictions are made that the grain crop will be small. It is too early in the season yet to form any judgment as to the extent of the wheat yield which will be good for anything. Globe-Democrat.

The Cuban emissaries were very much chagrined at the derisive way in which everybody—official and non-official—received their bluff that unless the United States would come down with more than \$3,000,000, the Cuban soldiers would break up into bandit gangs and harry the island without rest. They were told that Americans have very effective methods for dealing with bandits, and that the worst sufferers were always the bandits. National Tribune.

The trade papers are all enthusiastic over the business situation. They say, what every intelligent person knows to be true, that trade was never more active in the United States than it is at this moment. The outlook, too, is that this activity will increase instead of diminish. Bank clearances, railroad earnings and production in all the leading industries are at the highest figures ever touched. Labor is more actively employed than ever before, and wages have been advanced all along the line in the past few months. It is no wonder that the Bryanites are disheartened with these conditions. In this period of great industrial prosperity the calamity party has no chance to delude the people into giving it control of the government. Globe-Democrat.

Vacant Government lands in the lower Peninsula of Michigan: Alpena 4,300 acres, Alpena 5,000, Arenac 480 acres, Benzie 1,480, Cheboygan 4,000, Clare 4,400, Crawford 18,000, Gladwin 25,000, Grand Traverse 2,800, Isabella 19,000, Kalamazoo 1,200, Lake 2,801, Leelanaw 800, Manistee 3,400, Mason 1,800, Missaukee 3,309, Montmorency 19,000, Oceana 560, Ogemaw 1,500, Oscoda 46,500, Otsego 1,600, Presque Isle 13,000, Roscommon 7,000, Wexford 360.

Of course it may be all right, but we can not help thinking there is something queer about the Democracy of the man who refuses to sit down at the same table with Perry Belmont, who is a Democrat, and comes from a Democratic family, and at the same time being willing to dine with Plingree, Republican governor of Michigan, Teller, a Colorado Republican, Jones, a Republican mayor of Toledo, and a negro Congressman, but it may be all right. Peoria (Ill.) Herald, (Dem.)

There are several features of the Panama episode of more than local interest. It is, for instance, an evidence of the difference between the treatment of the races North and South. Negroes may be shot here for various offenses, but never for working. In the North and West, however, work is denied them, as every negro employed is supposed to crowd a white man out of a position, and there is usually a riot, and a number of negroes killed whenever they get out of the white-washing and barbering business. New Orleans Picayune.

There has been an increase of \$1.76 per capita in the circulation of the country in the past twelve months. It now amounts to \$24.45. Business is gaining at a rapid rate, but the growth in the currency keeps pace with it. Moreover the money in circulation is all so safely anchored to the gold standard that the people prefer all other sorts of it to the actual gold coin. This is a widely different sort of a condition from that which prevailed in 1896, when Bryan was making his assault on the monetary stability of the country.

A portrait of "Little Susan Boudinot," daughter of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress, is the frontispiece of the May St. Nicholas. The poem by Ethel Parton, which follows it, celebrates the refusal of this 9 year old maiden of the last century to drink a cup of taxed tea at the House of the Royal Governor. "Bright Sides of History" is concluded, and "Quicksilver" and a new "Lakerim" story, "The Dozen from Lakerim" are begun. The magazine beams, as usual, with verses and with pictures, including Gelett Burgess's "Goups," and the departments are well filled.

The CENTURY's plans for the treatment of the Spanish war culminate with the publication in the May number of a remarkable series of papers in which the commanders of every American vessel, but one, describes his share in the Battle of Santiago, which resulted in the complete destruction of Cervera's fleet. The only exception is in the case of the Oregon, whose commander Capt. Clark, endorses Lieut. Herber's account of that ship's participation in the fight, and himself contributes a criticism of the Spanish Admiral's strategy. In this number David Gray begins a series of Golf Stories, and Jacob A. Rits tells a police reporter's story of "The last of the Mulberry Street Barons." Mr. Crawford's romance "Via Crucis" continues its course. There is a variety of poems, and the special art feature of the month is an engraving by Wolf from Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. Griffith.

A Democratic paper, "The Eagle," of Brooklyn, referring to the fact that the New York Times favors the nomination of Richard Olney by the Democrats in 1900 for the presidency remarks that "the probability is Mr. Olney will vote for Wm. McKinley for that office, and the Times will ask its readers to do the same thing." This forecast is probably correct. Very likely Mr. Olney, if he voted at all in that year, voted for McKinley in 1896. It was said at that time that President Cleveland did not vote that year. If he had voted there is no doubt that it would have been also for McKinley. No doubt both will cast Republican ballots next year. The Republican party is going to get many Democratic votes in 1900. The reason of this is plain, of course. The Republican is the party of solidity, sanity and stability. It knows what the people want, and does it. Two parties are essential in a country with representative institutions. A little opposition is a good thing to keep a party from dropping into carelessness and shiftlessness. The Democracy, if its imbecile leaders do not extinguish it, may perform all the necessary functions of an opposition party for many years yet. Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 28th, 1900.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

President McKinley and all of his Cabinet, except Secretary Wilson, who is in South Carolina, and Secretary Alger, who has gone to deliver an address at the Grand anniversary celebration, went to Philadelphia to witness the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Grant. They returned to Washington, to day, and are all enthusiastic over the handsome monument and their own pleasant reception by the Pennsylvania. The unveiling of this fine equestrian statue of Gen. Grant has called attention anew to the regrettable fact that no statue of him has yet been erected at the national capital, for which he did so much, and which is the home of his widow, daughter and grand children. That there will be a Grant monument, worthy of the man and of the city, erected in Washington some day, is hardly to be doubted.

The Military Court of Inquiry has completed its report, and as soon as President McKinley can look it over it will be made public. An official who knows the nature of the report said of it: "Those who expected the report to contain any whitewashing of wrong doing on the part of anybody that was exposed by the testimony will be disappointed. It is a straight-forward business document from start to finish, and contains language that will make unpleasant reading for some officers who neglected to perform their duties properly; it also contains sharp strictures for those contractors who profited by the failure of officers to properly look out for the interests of the government."

Predictions are being freely made that Mr. Bryan will lose much support by reason of the position he has taken in opposition to expansion as a whole, and to the policy that this government is pursuing in the Philippines in particular. Senator Clay, of Ga., was asked what his people thought of the Philippine policy, which Mr. Bryan is almost daily attacking, and he said: "They realize that we cannot leave this people to the mercies of a savage government, nor can we leave them a prey to foreign nations, but at the same time they hope that the time is not far distant when we can establish the Philippines on a firm foundation and then leave them." Senator Clay is somewhat of an annexationist, when it comes to Cuba and Porto Rico, of which he said: "I am sure that we can develop Porto Rico, and as for Cuba, I confidently expect to see it a state inside of ten years." When asked the direct question whether Bryan would control the Georgia delegation to the Democratic national convention next year, Senator Clay replied: "I cannot say; and when asked who he intended to support, he said: "I do not yet know. I have not made up my mind. The convention is a year distant, and many things may happen. Silver may not be the paramount issue next year." Another Southern Senator said: "If the democratic convention adopts a platform conforming to Bryan's speeches on the expansion question, McKinley will get the unanimous vote of the next electoral college."

Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, who is in Washington on private business, said of the political outlook: "McKinley will have the enthusiastic support of the western Republicans. His administration is extremely popular with the masses, and no one else will be in it for the nomination. We are all for him in the territory, and one of the first districts to instruct for him will be Oklahoma, as we recognize his worth and greatness and his wonderful grasp on the great events through which this country is passing. Not to nominate him would be the acme of imbecility, for not in many years has the Republican party had such a leader."

Mr. D. G. Worthen, a prominent Cincinnati Republican, who is visiting Washington, said of Sam Jones, the socialist mayor-elect of Toledo: "He simply isn't a factor in the struggle for the honor. His extreme socialist views have put all the conservative people of the State against him and outside of his own city he has no following. The democratic papers of Ohio are starting him to try to make trouble for the Republicans, but they may be laying up misery for their own party, since the effect of so much lionizing may be that Jones will be forced upon the democratic convention as its candidate for Governor. Jones isn't a party-man, anyway, and his recent local triumph may cause him to think that he can run on any kind of a ticket and win. If he should try the experiment of bucking against the Republican candidate he will emerge from the contest a sadder but wiser man."

While the Speakership contest is much talked about in Washington, it can hardly be said to have yet reached an interesting stage. The extent of the success of the present campaign against Agui-

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zines. It is interesting to the
children as well as the parents.

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brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its
readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in
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literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE

Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

also's forces will determine how many additional troops will be sent to the Philippines, and the number of troops needed will determine whether a call for volunteers will be issued. President McKinley does not wish to call for volunteers, and will not do so unless it is considered necessary, but he is determined that the revolt shall be put down, no matter how large an army shall be required to do it.

FOR SALE—One pair two horse sleighs, 1 single buggy, 1 pair of new buggy shafts, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 round oak heater, one yearling colt, one brood sow, 1 buggy pole, 1 new carriage, 1 green bone cutter, 1 two horse plow, barn and two lots, 1 single harness, 1 grind, 1 stone, 1 engine and buzz saw, cheap; 5 spring seats.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.
Probate Court for said County.
Estate of Henry W. Mansur, Deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, County of Crawford, Michigan, to administer the estate of Henry W. Mansur, deceased, and six months of said term of office having expired, I hereby give notice that I will meet on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine said claims.

Notice of Foreclosure.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Victoria A. Crawford, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Michigan, dated the first day of October, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 370, on the 9th day of October, 1899, or which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred Eighty Dollars, (\$580.00) and an attorney fee of Twenty-five Dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount, or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county) on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or so much of said premises as shall satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and all legal costs on the day of sale together with said attorney fee as aforesaid. Said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: Lot Eight (8) of Block Fifteen (15), of the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
OF Detroit, Michigan,
FRANK B. LEWAND, Mortgagee,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 4th 1900

Said Bids will be received by me up to May 15th, 1899, for giving me, Court House, out of paint. Specifications as to color and paint can be learned at my office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
G. F. OWENS, SHREVE, May 4-2w

Baby Wardrobe Patterns.
Twenty-seven patterns for different articles in long clothes, with full and complete directions for making same, showing necessary materials, sent postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. Fifteen patterns of short clothes, 25c, or both for 40c. "Information to Mothers" sent free with each order.
Address:
GEIGER PATTERN CO.,
ap13-4t Churubusco, Ind.

Detroit Live Stock Market.
MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS.
May 2, 1899.

The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$3.50@4.25; common, \$2.50@3.75; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.15.
Milk cows, dull at \$3.00@4.00; calves, active at \$4.00@5.50.
Sheep and lambs, liberal receipts and higher; prime lambs \$5.75@6.50; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.50@3.50.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$3.80@3.85; Yorkers \$3.75@3.80; pigs \$3.70@3.75; rough \$3.25@3.50; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

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Future comfort for present
sewing economy, but buy the
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antees you long and satisfac-
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Grayling, - Michigan**

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AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON.

STRICTLY CASH!

STRICTLY CASH!

2 BIG DAYS' SALES. 2

READ CAREFULLY

10c Ladies' Summer Vests, for 5 c.
12c Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, for 9 c.
20c " " " " 14 c.
12c Children's " " 8 c.
20c " " " " 12 c.
25c " " " " 21 c.
5c Light Prints, per yard, 3 1/2 c.
6c Dark " " " 4 1/2 c.
50 and 75c Corsets, at 44 c.
Ladies' 50c Sailor Hats, at 44 c.
" " " " at 28 c.
75c Ladies' Gauze Combination Suits, 48 c.
John I. Clark's Thread, 2 spools for 5 c.
200 Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, at \$1.32

**R. MEYERS, The Corner Store,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.**

VICK'S SEEDS

Bulls and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for a half century and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Special Golden Wedding Edition of which is a work of art. It has 24 pages in colors, 4 pages in black and white, and nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruit, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in Catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send the Guide with a One Dollar bill for 25 cents. It tells how to select the best seeds, and how to grow them. It is simply the Guide condensed, fully illustrated, and in handy shape.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc., 25 cents a year. Special 1899 offer—the Magazine one year and Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, for 25 cents.

Our new plan of selling vegetable seeds gives more for your money than any other Seed House in America.

JAMES VICKS SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Grape Vines Small Fruits
Can do more for you in the way of fruit and good meals than the Franklin Dimes and Lard Plums. Have an eye for an eye. American plan. Woodward and Johnson. Have a block away, with care in all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for wheelmen. M. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors. Block and Lard Plums, Detroit, Mich.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—John Vernon, Mrs. Paul Blauer.

Picture Framing promptly and neatly done, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Garland Steel Ranges for sale by S. H. & Co.

Walton Love of Lovell Station, was in town, last Saturday.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town last Saturday.

Fred Shotts, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Saturday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

D. A. McKay is building an addition to his residence.

H. Feldhauser, of this town, was in the burg, last Saturday.

Born—April 23d, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, a daughter.

M. R. Smith, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

B. E. Sherman and John Niederer, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

Comrade H. Davenport and wife, of Frederic, were in town, last Thursday.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 6th.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Alex. Hurston, brother-in-law of W. A. Masters, spent last Sunday with the family here.

Mrs. Charles Jerome returned from a visit at Detroit and Saginaw, Monday.

Wm. Stever, one of the 35th Michigan boys, returned home Tuesday, having stopped on the way, visiting.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Comrade Francis, of this town, was in the burg, last Thursday. He has moved back to his farm.

Died—Sunday, April 30th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jorgenson.

Miss Althea McIntyre began a spring term of school in Roscommon county.

Garland Stoves, the best ever made. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. M. Taylor and Mrs. James Woodburn returned from a visit in Detroit, Tuesday evening.

Roy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorenson, and get a trimmed tree of charge.

One of the large glass in Bates & Co.'s store door was broken in a thousand pieces by the wind, Monday.

Buy a Garland Stove! It will keep you warm. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The Board of Supervisors of Monticore county awarded the county printing to the Lewiston Journal, at \$300.00.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Pekin Duck eggs, 75 cts. per hatching. Also one Drake. T. E. Douglas.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

J. A. Breakey, of Pore Cheney, was in town last Saturday. He reports that his Sam Vetch was killed by freezing, last winter.

Miss Alice Culver left on a 2 o'clock train, yesterday, for a two months visit with relatives at Rochester.

Gold Medal Flour. The best manufactured. Try it. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bauman returned from their Florida trip the first of the week, after an enjoyable stop at Chattanooga.

The wind storm blew down the smoke stacks at the houses of Mr. Mutton and J. C. Hanson, Monday last.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. KRAUS.

N. Michelson will build over ten miles of fence on his Houghton Lake farm, this season, to protect his crops from the 450 head of cattle, now there.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

W. A. Masters has been enjoying a visit from Messrs. Chappel and Pease, of Milwaukee, for a few days. They are old-time friends, and were here looking after their real estate interests in Maple Forest.

Mrs. W. Medcalf, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday, with a wagon load of butter and eggs.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Chamberlin's Friday afternoon, May 5th.

Isaac A. Taylor, of Elmira, N. Y., an old veteran, is visiting with the family of L. W. Colter. Mrs. Colter is his niece.

Claude Tompkins, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday. He had the misfortune to lose his barn the day before by fire.

FOR SALE—I have a new tent for sale—six foot wall, 14x16—that has never been put up, which I will sell cheap.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight.

Miss Edith McKenzie went to Bay City, Tuesday, to attend the wedding of a friend, and will visit for a couple of weeks.

Thursday and Friday of last week, and Monday of this, were nearly hurricane days. It seemed as though all the earth was in the air.

The wind of Monday unroofed a freight car in the north yard, which became entangled in the telegraph wires, and broke four poles.

Born—In Beaver Creek, Sunday, April 23d, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Manning, a son—Grandpa Annis is doing well, though a little lame.

Garden work is being pushed, the streets and premises being generally cleaned up, and a good many trees being set throughout the village.

As the frost has left the earth, nearly every private water-main in the village, which was unused through the winter, is found burst.

The largest line of Flows in the county, including the Oliver, Wiard, and Greenville, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Geo. L. Alexander brought in the first basket of "Speckled Beauties."

As he had the pleasure of the catch and we of the eating, we will forgive him.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines, will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

E. Hulbert, of South Branch township, who went to Washington a short time ago, had a hand crushed by an accident. His friends think he will return home soon.

\$20.25 buys a first class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same—J. W. SORENSON.

Death entered the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Medcalf, of Center Plains, last Friday morning, and took from their infant daughter, aged two weeks. The funeral took place from their home.—Ros. News.

At the special term of the Circuit Court, Monday, the man who was arrested for stealing from a freight car, last week, was sentenced to Marquette prison for four years. The South Branch Election case was adjourned to the 31st inst.

Dan Gillis, a well known resident of Cheboygan, was shot and killed near Onaway, last Saturday evening. It is supposed that the murderer thought it was David Bowen, on whose farm the act was committed. The murderer is said to be known.

Sheriff Owen, of Grayling, was in the village, last Saturday, and borrowed the News files of 1883, in order to post himself on the oil-well sink here that year. Mr. Owen has had considerable experience in sinking wells, and may accept the contract of sinking the test well at Grayling.—Ros. News.

Last Friday a specimen of crude petroleum, gathered from a spring near Wolverine, was left at the Tribune office. From the odor there can be no question about it being the genuine article.—Cheboygan Trib.

With the indications that abound in this, Crawford and Cheboygan Counties, the question of an oil belt extending, is receiving considerable attention, and some day it will be given a thorough test, and the result will be a rich find.—Ros. News.

The following testimonial as to the merits of the "Self-Interpreting New Testament," for which Dr. Niles is agent, speaks for itself and the merits of the book: "Such a testament is a boon. The pictures have taken me back to the days when I saw the scenes they so wonderfully bring to eyes that have not seen them. For Sunday-school teachers, bible classes, and all who read the Good Book, such a testament is a boon. What I like about it chiefly is that in its commentaries, as in its beautiful photographic pictures, representing the actual scenes of new testament events, it keeps close to life.—Rev. Robert A. Holland, D. D., Pastor St. George's Episcopal Church, St. Louis."

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

It is not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of R. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland, the most eminent specialist, by J. H. O. Benson, Ph.D., B. S. BAR-BEN is the greatest known restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regulate their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The style of celery compounds, nervines, pectorals and tonic liquid tonics are over BAR-BEN.

For sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, or we will mail it securely sealed on receipt of order. J. H. O. BENSON, 434 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY

Lucien Fournier,

DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The Lewiston Journal has been enlarged from a six column quarto to a five column quarto, and instead of printing but two pages they print four. It gives them a better chance to place everybody's advertisement at head of column and next to reading matter.

Special Notice.

Owing to the rush of business Close & Co., the artistic photographers, of West Branch, are obliged to remain at Grayling until the 15th of May, and no longer. Those wishing first class photos should call at once and avoid the rush. We are giving one dozen of our best photos free. Call at gallery for particulars. Gallery on Cedar St., east of Commercial House.

CLOSE & CO.

C. A. Steckert and family, of South Branch, left on the afternoon train, Monday, for Virginia, where they expect to make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Steckert have been life long residents in this section and have a large circle of warm friends who join with us in regret at losing such worthy citizens but whose only wish is that they may enjoy prosperity and happiness in the home of their adoption.—Ros. News.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Alpen, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing, you need it. Every bottle guaranteed; only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier.

The G. A. R. and W. R. C. have united in the purchase of the lot opposite the AVALANCHE office of Miss Culver, and have moved onto it the building, erected by George Sanderson some years ago, which they are remodeling for a banquet hall and post room, and will soon have a home of their own, which will be pleasant in every way. It makes a heavy debt for the societies, but the generosity of R. Hanson relieves them from worry as he furnishes the means and gives them plenty of time to meet the obligation.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Grotto, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined I could not stay with my friends on earth. I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded."

COMING TO THE

Grayling Opera House.

The Kickapoo Concert Co.,

—IN A SERIES OF—

HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

Commencing Thursday May 11th, supporting such well known artists as Roscoe, the world's greatest Mind Reader and Self-Hypnotist, who is pronounced by physicians and scientists as a modern miracle. Rob Marks, trapeze artist and contortionist; Miss Amy Boughton, the pleasing little sourette; Mr. Will Boughton, the prince of comedians and musical artists, and a lot of refined artists of Ladies and Gentlemen, in a programme which is strictly moral and up to date. These concerts will be for adults only, excepting on special double concert nights a small admission of 10 cents will be charged to all. This company comes well recommended and must be seen to be fully appreciated.

TRIPLE-KNEE

LEATHER STOCKING

KENOSHA MAKE

Black Cat Brand

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

—ARE—

HEADQUARTERS

FOR BOYS' LEATHER STOCKINGS,

(that never wear out)

MENS' 5 CENT SOCKS.

That Can't Be Beat For The Price.

They Defy Competition On Their

LADIES' 10 CENT HOSE.

The Best 10 Cent Line of Children's Hose in Town.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LINE OF

MEN AND BOYS' HATS, VERY CHEAP.

Also a Complete Line of

LADIES' and MISSES' CORSETS, the Latest Styles. You can save

Money by trading at the CASH STORE of

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1

Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business;

will close out all we have on hand at the above

price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price

IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.

HEADQUARTERS.

FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.

When Weak, Weary and Wasted from Kidney Diseases why not try Foley's Kidney Cure, a guaranteed medicine. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. L. Fournier.

A new Sewing Machine, with attachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$10.50. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

A Frightful Blunder

will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Bolls, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on Earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

A. R. Babcock, of West Branch, has resumed control of the Herald-Times, after an absence of two years, traveling for a soap house. "Soap" is necessary in the printing business and we trust he has secured a sufficient quantity to run it successfully. We are pleased to know that he is at the helm once more.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Rennie Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

McClain, of Grayling, the new proprietor of the Lewiston Journal, came up Thursday, accompanied by his family.—Lewiston Enterprise.

Chas. R. Wessmar, 2503 Ashland St. Evanston, Ill., writes: My boy 21 years old, had a severe cold which refused to yield to any treatment, until we tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which gave immediate relief, and he was completely cured before using one bottle. Guaranteed; 25 and 50 cents. L. Fournier.

Edward Alger, of Grayling, was called here, Sunday, on account of the serious illness of his mother.—Lewiston Enterprise.

Unfortunate People

are they who while suffering from Kidney Diseases are prejudiced against all advertised remedies. They should know that Foley's Kidney Cure is not a quick remedy, but an honest guaranteed medicine for Kidney and Bladder troubles. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. L. Fournier.

Born—Last evening, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Brink, a son, weight 12 lbs. Olgars are called for.

In Bad Shape.

I was in bad shape and suffered a great deal with my kidney. I was requested to try Foley's Kidney Cure. I did so, and in four days was able to go to work again, and now I am entirely well.

CHAS. REPFLOER, L. Fournier.

Wm. Woodburn was driving a team in Maple Forest, yesterday, delivering trees, and was in some way thrown from the wagon between the horses, and dragged for some distance, receiving severe contusions over the entire body. It was a serious accident with fortunate escape.

Asthma in Worst Form Relieved.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parson's Kansas writes: I suffered with Asthma in its worst form for eight years. I had several attacks during the last year, and was not expected to live through them. I began to use Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to give immediate relief. I recommend it to all those suffering with asthma. 25 and 50 cents. L. Fournier.

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Are you Going to Invest

In a New Spring Suit?

If so, why not let us show you through our new line of Suits? Our \$8.00 Men's Suit is a Fancy Mixture, Well Made in style of Four Button Sack. Correct width in Pants, well lined throughout, and altogether a winner for the money.

For \$10.00 we can show you exceptional values in a Wool Suiting, Elegant Pattern, made in the Latest Style. A good Medium Priced Suit.

\$11.00 buys an All Wool Cheviot, in Small Checks and Plaids, dark pattern. A very staple suit, easily worth \$15.00.

The \$12.00 grade is a Beauty in Light Plaid, strictly All Wool, High Grade Suit, made in the Latest Style. To see it is to BUY IT.

OUR NOBBY LINE OF NECKWEAR are now in. The correct styles in Ties, Puffs, Strings, Bows, Club House, &c., &c. A Splendid Line at 25c and 50c.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS in Full Bloom. Select your numbers while the stock is complete.

Something new in Ladies' Fancy Collars and Ties. Come and see them.

IKE ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. INDY.

COLTER & WALLACE

GRAYLING, MICH.

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Also weave Carpets, manufacture TOMESONES and MONUMENTS at lowest prices. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all residents of Grayling Township, that you have until May 5th, 1899, to so clean up your premises; remove all sources of filth and disease, and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools.

It is hoped that the above order will be heeded without further notice.

Dated at Grayling, this 19th day of April, 1899.

UNEXPLORED LANDS.

PARTS OF THE WORLD OF WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN:

Scientists Striving to Increase Man's Knowledge of Them—In the Americas, Asia, as Well as in Africa, Are Fields for Geographical Research.

There is more geography every day. Governments, societies, committees and private individuals are busy packing it to the satisfaction of themselves and the general public, school children excepted. The principal regions that as yet are unexplored are distributed pretty evenly outside of the United States and Europe. There are several in Canada, one just to the east and another just to the west of Hudson Bay, and also considerable areas up to the east and north of the Klondike country. In South America there are five large areas in the vast forest region drained by the tributaries of the Amazon, besides considerable territory in Patagonia. There are large areas of the desert of Sahara, where, as Sir Richard Burton says, "the hand of man has never set foot," and also along the upper Nile, but the rest of the continent, some nine-tenths of the whole, is no longer "dark." The unexplored part of Australia is hardly one per cent. of the whole. Greenland is pretty well known. Southern Arabia has a large piece of unexplored territory. Tibet still holds out against all attacks by white men, and in northern and eastern Siberia there are broad expanses about which one may still imagine things. The north pole and the south pole are as unknown as can be, but assaults on them are multiplying.

The poles are particularly seductive to explorers. Their location is so definite. To get to either one means to go to the limit, an achievement that cannot be outdone. It would win more enduring fame probably than any other

but the absence of any vegetation and a range of snow-capped mountains have hindered him, as also did the hostility of the Anbar of Kera. So he went to Aksai Chin by way of Polu. Here, Stalling had been to the delta of the Lena looking for traces of Andree, but without success. He was wrecked on an island 170 miles from the river's mouth, but some natives rescued him. He reached Anbar on a reindeer sledge and then went down Tarmyn Lake to Yenesei.

Advancing on the Poles. Andree's ill-fated attempt to reach the pole reminds one of the project of some Frenchmen who are planning a balloon voyage in a warmer climate. Lieutenant Gabes, with two balloon experts, Leo Day and Captain Dides, hopes to sail by the aid of northwest winds from the Gulf of Gabes to the middle Niger.

Besides the Andree search expedition under Stalling, Mr. Perry is working north with the good ship Windward and a company of Newfoundland sailors used to traveling ice fields. Captain Sverdrup, Nansen's friend, has been battling in the same direction with that little craft, the Fram. Mr. Edward Bay, a young Dane of wealth and much enthusiasm, for science, who was with Captain Ryder's Greenland expedition, is wintering on Melville Bay with a friend and a party of Eskimos from the northeastern Danish colonies, and will soon be striking further north.

Sir George Newnes, the proprietor of the Strand Magazine, has sent an expedition of the Southern Cross, which has been making its way south during the past five months. Borchgrevink is in charge. With him are Louis Bernacchi, the famous magnetician, and the zoologists, H. Hansa and Hugh Evans. So late as Nov. 20, 1898, they reported, "all well," to the British steamer Kuahke. The Belgian Government has sent Captain Gerlach south for the same purpose—to find the south pole. This party is on a steamer that is to put in each winter at Australia.

given an organization consisting of a chief clerk, a disbursing officer, ten chiefs of division, and stenographers, statisticians, experts, and clerks enough to enable him to do his work. For the census of 1900 at least 3,000 clerks will be needed. This force prepares all schedules and blanks, devises methods of accounts, and gets ready for actual work in the field.

The whole country is then divided into 300 great districts, called supervisors' districts. These supervisors are appointed by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. Under the law of 1889 each supervisor receives a sum of \$125, in addition to which he gets \$1 per thousand of population enumerated in thickly populated and \$1.40 per thousand in thinly populated districts. This gives a sliding scale of remuneration, but no supervisor is to get less than \$500. The first duty of the supervisors is to divide their supervisors' districts into enumeration districts and report these divisions to the superintendent. The supervisors then select an enumerator for each of the smaller districts. In thickly settled communities the population of an enumeration district should not exceed 2,500. An enumerator in such communities should complete this work in two weeks. In thinly populated districts and in the country thirty days are allowed by law. In 1890 the number of enumerators was about 42,000. In 1900 there will be many more.

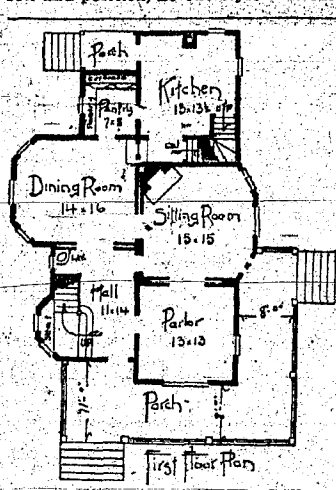
Each enumerator must be a resident of his district and preference is given to men honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States. The law of 1889 allows two cents for each name entered on the enumerator's schedule, except in sparsely settled communities, where two and one-half cents may be paid. For each name relating to a soldier or sailor's widow he gets five cents and for the facts about each death two cents. For securing the facts about each farm 15 cents is the pay and for each factory

A HANDSOME HOME.

HERE'S A MODERN DWELLING AT A MODERATE PRICE.

The Following Description Shows that a House in Order to Be Pretty Need Not Necessarily Cost a Great Deal of Money.

Modern dwellings, which add so greatly to the beauty of any locality in which they are erected, and which increase so much the comforts of life, are by no means the expensive dwellings that many suppose. Diversified as are the features of our country in climate, soil and position, no one style of architecture is properly adapted to the whole, and it is a gratifying incident to the indulgence in a variety of tastes that we possess the opportunity which we desire in its display to almost any extent in mode and effect.



Utility should always be the first and chief thing to consider in planning a suburban house. With a majority of home builders, it is the interior arrangement that receives the most consideration over that of the exterior effect.

Especially so is it with the lady of the house. She lives inside the house, and that is the part which receives the most of her attention. Usually people have an idea that a house, in order to be pretty, must cost a great deal of money. It is true that many expensive houses are pretty and artistic, but it is merely because artistic sense and money were used together.

There are usually many good reasons why each person who builds should want a different house from his neighbors', both as to arrangement and external appearance. To build well, and to do so at a low price, is always desirable, and to build artistically, attractively, does not imply elaborate finish or profuse ornament. Often by a happy combination of plan and outline, a plain home will be more pleasing than an ornate and elaborate design.

Here is a very pretty home, which has an attractive appearance from all sides. The plans show a compact arrangement, while convenience has been the first consideration in the designing. Success in this, combined with a neat, well-proportioned exterior, gives us a combination attractive to all, and suitable for erection anywhere. For a person of moderate means wishing a pleasant home, with the interior comfort and

of the rooms. There is an open fireplace with a pretty mantel in the sitting room. The main stairs to the second story lead up from the front hall, and being of a very neat design, make an attractive feature to this room. The landing on the second floor is in the hall, from which are accessible the five bedrooms and bath room. The back stairs lead up from the kitchen and land in the same hall above. The inside cellar stairs lead from the kitchen. The stairs to attic or third story lead up from back hall in second story. The third floor has space for abundant storage.

The dimensions of the house are 33 1/2 feet by 24 feet, except from porch. The height of the basement story is eight feet, of the first story ten feet and the second story nine feet. The outside walls are sheathed and papered, and finished with half-inch siding. Painting and plastering three coats. The interior of the house is finished in natural color woods. The house is of the best construction, throughout, using only good materials and workmanship. The closets are shelved and hooked in the usual manner. The pantry is well fitted with cupboard and shelves, bins, tables, etc. The hardware is of best quality bronze.

The plumbing consists of bath room, wash bowl, with nickel fittings. The kitchen has white enameled sink. Hot and cold water are carried over the house. A laundry is provided in the basement. The house is heated by hot air furnace and will cost \$2,800 to erect complete.—E. A. Payne.

AN AUDACIOUS BANDIT.

For Years He Levied Tribute on the Mining Company of Mexico.

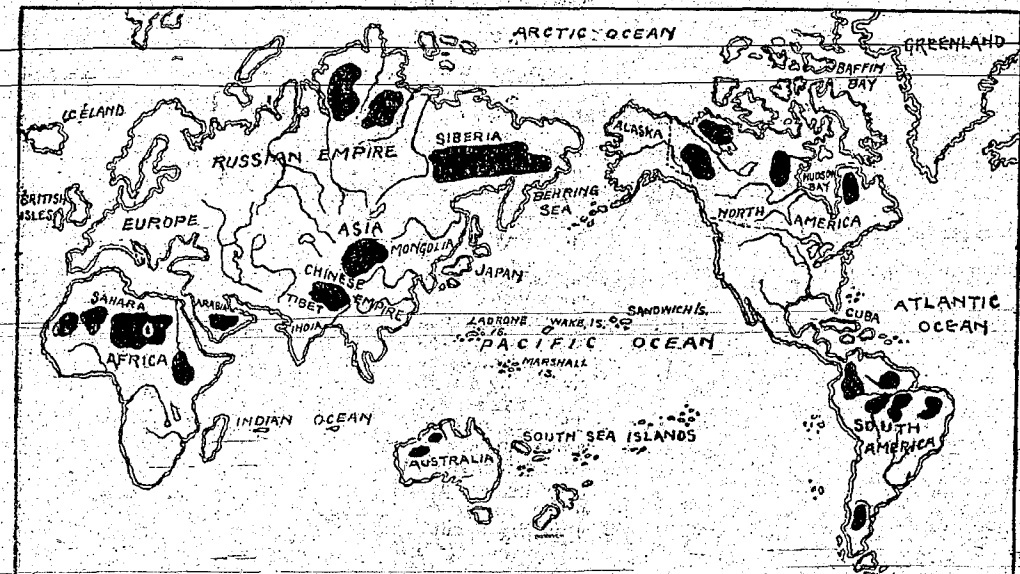
The most audacious and magnanimous bandit that ever flourished in Mexico was Eracilio Bernal, who in the end died a miserable death. Bernal levied tribute on the mining companies of Mexico for years. The local authorities were powerless against him until



ERACILIO BERNAL.

the strong hand of President Diaz intervened.

One of Bernal's great exploits was the robbery of the Jucuitita Mining Company, an American enterprise, in charge of Capt. Rawlings. At 5 o'clock on a fine June morning Bernal came down from the mountains with eighty men. He placed guards at the mine, the mining office, the store and other important points. After rousing Capt. Rawlings from bed he assured him that he was exceedingly sorry to disturb



SOME OF THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

physical act that man is capable of. The first man at the pole will be the man of his time. Yet the practical gain for the world will not be great, even when both poles are discovered. We may then learn something new about ocean depths or land altitudes, and something about ocean currents, some meteorological observation and perhaps some astronomical measurements; hardly more than this. There is absolutely no commercial or political advantage that the most ardent expansionist can imagine. Enduring fame for the individual, but that is all.

One of the most interesting of the many expeditions now being added to the enlightenment of mankind and to the geographical perplexities of youth is that which left England a year ago to explore Torres Straits, Borneo, and various islands of the South Pacific. The explorers have a cinematograph, several phonographs, a half dozen cameras, besides a variety of instruments for testing the nervous organizations of the natives. There is the algonometer, for measuring pain; an aethesometer, to test the aboriginal sense of beauty; a sphynometer, for the savage pulse; Galton's whistles, for ear tests; together with drums, tuning forks and time markers for visual and auditory signals in measuring reaction time.

The Imperial Academy of Science of Vienna has sent Dr. H. Muller, professor Semitic languages, to Southern Arabia, with Dr. Alfred Zahn and Prof. Oscar Simony, of the Imperial Institute of Geology. King Oscar of Sweden has interested himself in this expedition. He placed the steamer Gottfried at Dr. Muller's disposal, and inducted his friend, Count Karl Landsberg, the famous Swedish Arabist, to go along. The Count has lived many years on the south coast of Arabia, and has won the friendship of several of the sheiks there.

Count Zichy is at work in Central Asia, and Silvestra searching for remnants of Hungarian tribes. Johann Janko, the celebrated geologist and ethnologist, and two other scientists are in the party. They set out from Tiflis and have traveled through Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk and in the region of Lake Balkash. The Count hopes to find the records Batu Khan seized and took home with him after his famous raid into Europe in 1241. He has not found these records yet, but writes home that he has made interesting studies of manners and customs in Urga, Mongolia and the Buriat country, where the Shamans are. He has also learned much of the Magyars and succeeded in persuading a lama to photograph Bogodo Gegen, the presiding deity in one of the great temples. At one place where the party spent some time the temperature at 5 a. m. was 30 degrees, and rose by noon to 107 degrees. Count Zichy hopes to reach Peking in October.

K. I. Bogdanovich, the geologist, is exploring the region west of Kamchatka. He has worked day after day when the spirit thermometer recorded 40 to 60 degrees, and believes he has discovered the "snow pole."

lia to recoup, and then to start out again as soon as the ice begins to break. A German committee on Antarctic research proposes sending Dr. E. von Dorygalski to work along the meridian of Kerguelen Land, on the west side of Victoria Land. This point of attack, owing to its relative position with regard to the observatories at Melbourne and at Mauritius, will, it is thought, advantage magnetic investigations.

Africa, besides having balloonists sailing over its great desert, has a good number of explorers at work mapping her rivers, lakes and mountains. Major Gibbons is on the Upper Zambezi, Lieutenant Lemaire and a Belgian and eight other Europeans, including Dr. Holub, are to make Lake Miverny by the Nyasa route; Dr. Passage is in the Nagami Lake region; Captain Chatlin is taking some Belgians up to the headwaters of the Nile, and Sir John Kirk, Dr. P. L. Slater and others are at work in Central Africa.

Prof. Valdivia has gone to Lake Urmia from Tabriz to study the reported rise in the level of that body of water, which the Archbishop of Philadelphia says threatens the whole surrounding country, having already submerged villages that three years ago were ten miles from its borders.

All these expeditions are working to increase the world's knowledge of geography, mineralogy and sociology, and there are fields still open for other adventurous spirits.

HOW THE CENSUS IS TAKEN.

Great Army of Men and Women Who Perform This Work.

Announcement has been made that Superintendent of the Census William H. Merriam has decided to select the 300 census supervisors during the coming summer and that patriots who desire to serve their country in that capacity had better begin work on the Senators and Congressmen who control these appointments. Before the



WM. H. MERRIAM.

census is completed, however, there will be work for an army of nearly 50,000 men and women. Under the law of 1889, which provided for the taking of the census of 1890 and of subsequent censuses, the Census office is made a bureau in the Department of the Interior. The superintendent is

20 cents. Where the enumerators are paid by the day \$3 is the maximum.

Of course, the gathering of the names is a small part of the work of the Census bureau. Special agents are sent out to collect data on a great number of important subjects and an enormous amount of detail information is poured into the Census bureau at Washington, where it is classified and prepared for publication.

Recreation of Authors.

A very pleasant personal item that comes from across the sea states that Dr. Doyle is the most all-around representative sportsman among modern writers, though it is to cricket that he devotes most of his time. This is very true. Dr. Doyle's stock in trade is vigor. It is the continuous current of fresh air that runs through his work which more than any other quality has made it appeal to his readers everywhere; and while he is no mean adversary at billiards, or with the gloves, it is in the open that he comes into his own most conspicuously. The item goes on to say that Mr. Barrie is a fanatical cricketer, which we must all be glad to hear, that Mr. Lang plays golf and fishes, which we have long suspected, that Bret Harte's one amusement is golfing, which we have had some hopes concerning one we have lost; that Mr. Swinburne swims when not composing, which is pleasing in view of the poet's occasional need of cooling; that Mr. Blackmore goes in for the growing of flowers and fruit; and that Mr. Hardy's recreations are chiefly confined to "archaeological, architectural and cycling."

What Hall Caine does in his off hours we are not told; though we should very much like to know. We suspect, however, that when not actually engaged in writing, in collecting materials or in interviewing himself, Mr. Caine gets his recreation from the popular but not wholly exciting game of solitaire. There is a genial glow about the game of solitaire that suggests Mr. Caine in one of his most companionable moods.—Literature.

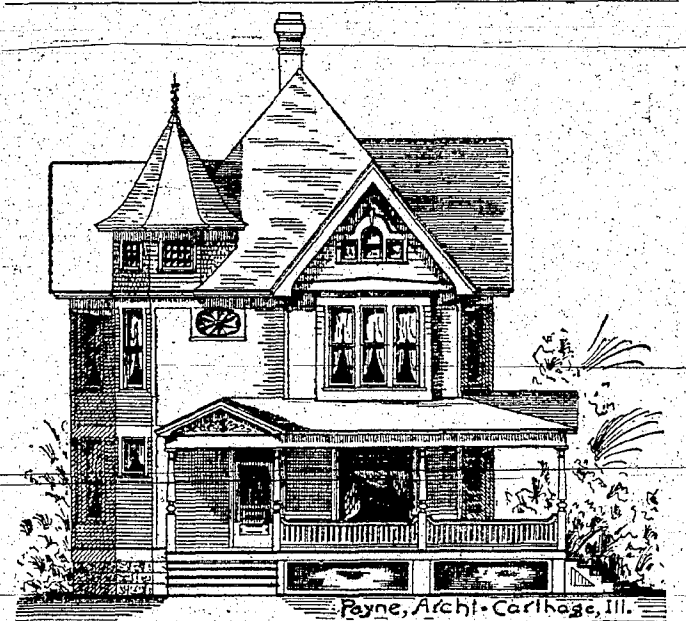
Army Pay in 1840.

In 1840 the rates of pay in the American Army, including the money value of commutations allowed, were as follows, the amounts given being for the month: Major-General, \$308; Brigadier-General, \$262.50; Colonel, \$174; Lieutenant Colonel, \$145; Major, \$129; Captain, \$79.50; First Lieutenant, \$69.50; Second Lieutenant, \$61.50. This was the pay of officers of cavalry and staff officers was as follows: Colonel, \$109; Lieutenant Colonel, \$170; Major, \$149; Captain, \$114.50; First Lieutenant, \$89.83; Second Lieutenant, \$89.83. It will be observed that there has been an increase of 60 per cent. in the average pay of officers.

Philip's Effective Prayers.

Not long ago New York friends presented Rear Admiral Philip with a handsome sword. When "Fighting Bob" Evans heard of it he said: "Philip deserves it not only because he is such a good chap generally, but because he prayed so loud with his twelve-inch guns off Santiago, July 3, 1898."

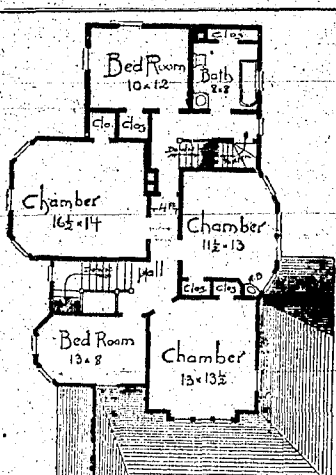
Women are foolish if they believe the fool things men say when they are in love.



A MODERN LOW-PRICED HOUSE.

convenience it contains, we can with confidence recommend this design. It is quite modern, and contains a fair share of the modern conveniences. The foundation walls are of brick, and above the foundation the building is of wood.

In the first story are handsome porches with well proportioned entrances. From the front porch you pass direct into the stair hall, thence into the



Second floor plan.

parlor, sitting room or dining room, or second story. The kitchen is to the rear of the dining room, and connected with it by a large butler's pantry.

The parlor, sitting room, dining room and hall are connected by wide sliding doors, enabling them to be thrown together on occasion. The sitting room and dining room have beautiful bay fronts which add to the cheerfulness

him at so unreasonable an hour, but that his business was of the most urgent nature. In the first place, he asked for \$200 in order that his robbers might buy food. He did not intend to rob poor storekeepers. As it happened, most of the money was spent at the company's store. Then he explained that he wanted \$10,000. Capt. Rawlings said he did not have this, and that even in a week he could not get together more than \$5,000. All he had on hand was \$4,000. This Bernal finally agreed to take.

When Bernal received his plunder Capt. Rawlings told him that he would have to account to his employers for the missing property and asked the robber if he would not kindly give him a receipt for it. Bernal cheerfully gave this. The bandit said that he would send later for \$220 which Capt. Rawlings had retained for his workmen. Bernal explained that his messenger would bring a request for the money, signed with the bandit's secret sign, of which he gave a specimen to Capt. Rawlings. The messenger came in due course.

Bernal's end was miserable. The robbed mining companies complained strenuously to President Diaz, who sent word to Gen. Martinez: "I give you three months to catch this man." Gen. Martinez took 2,000 soldiers, scoured the mountains, broke up the band and executed 300 robbers and suspects. For Bernal dead or alive he offered \$10,000. A rancher named Garcia ran him down from ambush and shot him through the back.

No man can pay a woman a compliment that will sink as deep into her memory as those paid by her milliner.

Every one dislikes the man whose intentions are good.

Turned Down. "I came to ask you for your daughter," said the young man who has nothing but what he expects to earn, "but I can't express myself."

"Express yourself," sneered the plutocratic parent. "You don't even need to go by freight. Walking is expeditions enough in this case. Don't forget your hat."—Detroit Free Press.

Abolish the Death Penalty.

At Albany the law-makers are wrangling over the abolition of the death penalty. The man who succeeds will prove as great a benefactor to the breaker of man's laws as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has to the breaker of nature's laws. If you're neglected your stomach until indigestion and constipation are upon you, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Wages Are Not of a Character to Tempt American Workmen.

A knowledge of the wages paid for labor in Manila and of the conditions one must meet should be sufficient to keep American laborers at home. If they wish to take their labor to that market it must be sold as cheaply as the labor of their competitors, as they will receive no larger wage because the Philippine Islands are a possession of the United States. The best skilled labor at Manila receives the equivalent of \$15 per month in gold, while the average earnings of the working classes will not equal \$4 per month in gold, out of which provision must be made for the support of one's family. The best clerical labor, such as accountants, cashiers, bookkeepers, and the employees of the larger houses, receive from \$30 to \$60 per month in gold. The small number of Europeans, excepting the Spanish, who are engaged in business in the Philippines, are either the proprietors or responsible managers of established firms. The total absence of European and American laborers in the Orient is a sufficient demonstration that their employment is not needed. It is quite true that the cost of living is merely nominal in comparison with the cost in the United States, but even if one should save one's entire income it would scarcely amount to a competence.

It is a mistake to indulge the supposition that the Filipinos are unskilled savages, incapable of performing skilled labor that requires the exercise of judgment. The population living along the coast and in the cities has attained a surprising degree of civilization, and the workmen of this class produce an infinite variety of articles of their own manufacture that would be creditable to a more enlightened country. They are, in my judgment, superior to the same classes in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and possess in a great measure the cleverness of imitation of the Japanese, whom they resemble in physical appearance and in the similitude of many customs.—Review of Reviews.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal-brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 lb. price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A Frequent Occurrence.

Lady—Were you ever brought up to work for a living?

Beggar—Oh, yes. De last time I was "brought up" I worked ten days.

Judge.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. After one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: Dr. J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After Information.

Hall—What are you doing now?

Gail—Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes wringer.—Chicago News.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Next in Order.

"Miss Mary, are you sorry that your sister Evelyn is married?"

"No, it advances me one number."—Chicago Record.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

All Gone.—Had no appetite or strength, could not sleep or get rested, was completely run down. Two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the fever feeling and I do my own work." Mrs. A. Dick, Millville, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALABASTINE.

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all other wall coatings. It is white or twelve beautiful tints by adding color tints.

ADVICE naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. But up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

LI. Kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whitening, chalks, clays, etc., and stick on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a Kalsomine.

EWARDS of the dealer who sells ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is other not possible if he is trying to deceive you.

ND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell ALABASTINE's demands, he will suffer by a Kalsomine on your walls.

ENSEBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk only by selling and consumers by using inferior wall coatings. Own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

HE INTERIOR WALLS of every room should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Householders are used annually for this work.

N BUYING ALABASTINE, see that packages are properly labeled. Beware of large four-pound packages light Kalsomine, offered to customers as a "cheap" package.

USANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood, brick, or concrete. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for full card. Write for "Alabastine Era," free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc.

A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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In the Great Grain and Grazing Belts of Western Canada and information to buyers, secure them can be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. B. Beaton, 100 Madison Building, Chicago, Ill.

Stevens' Point, Wis.; M. V. Holmes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Beaton, 100 Madison Building, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Beaton, 100 Madison Building, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Beaton, 100 Madison Building, Chicago, Ill.

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The Natural Cure for Indigestion.

Do you have pain in the stomach after eating? Do you have a yellow tongue? Wind on the stomach? Constipation? These things arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Digestion depends on digestive fluids or "ferments" secreted by certain glands. When the secretion becomes insufficient, indigestion results. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cause these glands to resume their normal action and good digestion follows.

Artificial ferments (of which most so-called Dyspepsia cures are composed) may give temporary relief, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People afford a permanent cure.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for heart disease. A case in point: Mrs. Ellen Colburn, New York, had suffered for four years with stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe chocking spells which were most severe at night. Doctors were called in, but patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death. She noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was at fault she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the chocking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored and she now weighs more than for years.

That others may know the means of cure we give the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nervous system.

Sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50¢ per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50. A diet book sent FREE.

THE CLOCK.

Hear the music of the clock,
Softly ticking time;
As the water wears the rock,
So in rhythmic rhyme
Does the ticking of the clock
Seem to wear out time.

In the bustle of the day
It is scarcely heard;
Still it ticks and ticks away,
Blithe as any bird.
Careless that the sounds of day
Make its voice unheard.
But at night it speaks aloud
In the stillness deep,
When the day-time's weary crowd
Drops to realms of sleep;
Then its voice, exciting loud,
Wakes the stillness deep.

And the wakeful listener hears
Strange and serious things;
Hears the stream of flowing years
As it flows and sings—
Surroundings of the future fears,
And clash of coming things!
James Raymond Perry in Youth's Companion.

THE CRIPPLE'S SWEETHEART.

By Florence C. Reilly.

Garry Von Ritter, the laziest and most shiftless man in Farmdale, stood in Anderson's store, warming his feet at the stove. The men sitting about on the barrels eyed him expectantly. When Garry walked the three miles from his lonely, miserable cottage to the store, there was sure to be fun for the crowd there, and Garry's remarkable speeches were quoted all about the town. Now they waited, hoping that he would give them something to laugh at. He was very tall, and so thin that his elbows literally pierced the threadbare material of his single coat, and stuck out of his sleeves, all raw and bleeding from the cold. He had a heavy, sullen face, and slouching movements.

"Well, Garry," said Anderson, the storekeeper, seeing that Von Ritter seemed disinclined to break the silence, "How's Elvina?"

"Loony," said Garry, sullenly. "Do yer know, fellers, I begin to know I made a big mistake in marryin' that girl. My old man said as I was marryin' was worth it, and I b'gosh, I think she was right for once. A cripple had sittin' in a far corner of the store shifted his seat nearer and a look of pain came into his eyes, soft eyes. The men laughed. Mrs. Von Ritter thinking any one "beneath" her good-for-nothing drunken son, struck them as being a rather good joke.

"Yep," repeated Garry, "she was right for once. Elvina is crazy sure—crazy as a loon. Ter aer her settin' in that house of mine, with her big eyes starin' out of her white face and payin' no more attention to nothin' than a rag doll is enough to give a feller the creeps. She don't appreciate anythin' that's done for her. Sometimes I think she ain't a bit grateful to me for marryin' her."

The men laughed again. "Grateful! My Lord!" muttered Abe Hawkins, the cripple, as he clenched his thin hands and ground his teeth. He thought of little Elvina Allen as she used to be years ago, when she went to the district school. She was a pretty, gentle, simple little thing, with a frightened look about her delicate, sad little face. He, Abe Hawkins, then was strong and straight, like the other boys. She lived not far from the school, with a wretched, drunken grandfather. Many a time he had seen her walking home alone, with the old man leaning heavily on her shoulder, her face crimson with shame, the tears quivering on her drooped eyelashes. How his heart used to ache with pity for her and hate for the old man who made her life so unhappy for her. It was to Allen, now dead, that he owed his affliction. He had met the grandfather and Elvina on the bridge. As the little girl saw him, she stumbled, and the old man's hand had slipped from her shoulder, almost flinging him on his face. He had turned to strike the child, and Abe, springing forward to save Elvina from the blow, received it himself, and then Allen, his drunken fury had faded, the boy and thrown him over the low bridge railing into the brook below, injuring his back and making him a cripple for life. He thought of all this now, as Elvina's husband stood talking to a lot of idlers of the girl whom Abe had loved so devotedly when she was a little, helpless child and he a big-hearted boy, who pitied and, when he could, protected her. He did not doubt Garry's statement that she was "crazy." Her mind, never very strong, had doubtless given way beneath the suffering and privations she had undergone in the cottage of her grandfather, and later with her shiftless, brutal husband.

"Poor gentle, little Elvina!" He was awakened from his reverie by a loud laugh from the loungers.

"Trade her for a stove!" exclaimed Anderson. "This ain't no Indian settlement, where a man can swap his wife for a knife or a keg of liquor or any other old thing."

"Don't care," said Garry, doggedly. "I'll trade Elvina for a stove, I tell yer. I don't want a crazy wife, and I do want a stove. Italian Pete has got two stoves, and since Marie hung herself in Thompson's barn he ain't had no wife, an' if he wants Elvina, an' gives me the stove he kin have her, whether this is an Indian, or a Dutch settlement. Give me a pack of ter-backer, Anderson. I've got ter be make tracks for home."

"You ain't got no more sense of morality than a full fence, Garry."

"I didn't ask yer anythin' about morality. Didn't say nothin' about it. What I did ask yer fer was a package of ter-backer, so shet yer head, John Anderson, an' give it ter me," and seizing the package Anderson handed him, he walked out of the store, followed by Abe.

"Garry," said Abe, touching Von Ritter's arm, "Der you mean it? Will you really trade yer wife for a stove?"

"Sure I mean it, yer grasshopper," said Garry impatiently.

"Is the stove new. Pete will give you?"

"New? Pete ain't quite a fool. Why would he give me a stove for a crazy wife?"

"Garry," said Abe, with a great deal of suppressed anger, "I tell yer

what I'll do. I'll give yer a brand new stove, just out of the store, if yer will let me take Elvina home to my mother. A brand new stove, and a cord of wood, and a ton of coal."

"Yer will?" said Garry. "Well, b'gosh I didn't think you was a fool as well as a cripple, but if yer mean it, I'll take the things and give her ter yer."

"When?"

"This afternoon, if yer bring the stove up."

A little later Abe was sitting in the kitchen of the large Hawkins farm-house, while his mother, a rosy, pleasant, elderly woman, sat opposite him. They had been talking of Elvina.

"Certainly, my boy," she said, "bring the poor little girl home, and I'll look after her. She has had a hard life, poor child, and I'll do my best to make her happy for the time she has to live; but all this will cause a dreadful lot of talk, Abe. I wish you could have got her from that brute in some other way."

"I wish I could have, mother," said Abe, as he kissed her. "God bless you, der for standin' by me in this. Even if there is talk, you and I know we are doing the right thing, don't we?"

It was late in the raw, chilly afternoon when Abe drove up to Von Ritter's cottage with the stove and fuel in his wagon. Garry came slouching out and proceeded to unload the wagon. It did not take him very long, and at last he walked into the cottage. Abe followed him. In the wretched, fireless room a girl was sitting, her lap full of crimson bittersweet berries. Abe remembered, as he looked at them, how they used to search for them together in the glen when they were children. She had twined some in her hair, and the ruddiness of the berries made her pale face look ghastly by contrast. Abe walked over to her side. "Viney," he whispered, "will you come with me?" She looked at him gravely, then slipped her thin hand into his, just as she used to years ago, and rose obediently, while he wrapped his mother's warm shawl about her.

Garry grinned as he watched them walking into the wagon, the little cripple and his slim, white-faced, girl wife. "There'll be a scandal sure," he said, with a laugh, and turned and went into the house, and then added: "I'm glad ter be rid of those starin' eyes o' hers."

As they drove along the darkening road and the air got colder and damper Elvina coughed and then sank back exhausted. There was a little stain of blood on her blue lips. Abe dropped his head to hide the tears in his eyes.

"God," he prayed, "let her live a little while, just long enough to know that we aren't all brutes in this world; just long enough, Lord, to know a little happiness! Her life has been so sad!"

Garry and Mrs. Hawkins were right—there was a scandal—and Mrs. Hawkins' and Abe's motives were misconstrued, and they were much censured by the people in the village.

"The idea," they said, "of buyin' a man's wife for a stove!"

It was the fifth day after Abe had taken Elvina from her cheerless home that the people of the village reached such a state of indignation at "the Hawkins' girl's son" that they decided to speak to Mrs. Hawkins and express their disapproval. Accordingly that evening a deputation of five citizens knocked at the Hawkinses' kitchen door. Receiving no response, they walked in. Mrs. Hawkins sat crying and the doctor stood beside her.

"I did all I could, Mrs. Hawkins," he was saying. "She was too worn out and too starved to last any longer. If she had been attended to in time her life might have been prolonged, but she was consumptive, poor child!"

The five citizens stood abashed. Abe entered the room with white, set face and trembling limbs.

"I suppose you people have come to make me send Elvina back to that brute," he said, glaring at them. "She won't starve, an' frozen or beaten any more. She is dead. Perhaps you would like to see her?"

They followed him silently into a little bedroom, and there on the bed, with a few bittersweet berries on her breast, her vacant blue eyes closed and a happy, child-like smile on her white face, lay all that remained of poor Elvina Von Ritter.

She looked very, very young and happy, too, happier than those who gazed at her so pityingly now had ever seen her look during the nineteen years of her young life—years so full of misery, pain and sorrow. They looked at her gravely for a moment, and then softly left the room.

"Mrs. Hawkins followed them. "She died ramblin' along about old-school times, and at last she said, 'Abe, help me up the rock. There is a lot of bittersweet growin' there,' and she put her poor hand into Abe's and closed her blue staring eyes and died. She thought she was a child again. Poor dear, she wasn't much more than one. Only nineteen. It's better that she should die, but Abe will feel it terribly."

In the little room the cripple was kneeling beside the bed holding Elvina's hand in his. "Oh, God," he sobbed, "I thank thee that her suffering is over and that Thou didst let her die with friendly faces round her." Then he kissed her pale forehead and whispered, "You'll never know how much I loved you, little sweetheart." New York Mail and Express.

SIoux PIPESTONES.

INDIANS LOATH TO LOSE THEIR PAMOUS RED CLAY.

There is No Other Deposit on Earth Like It—Legendary Love Connected with the Stone—The Traditional Emblem of Peace.

The Indian Department at Washington is now treating with the Sioux Indians for the cession of their title to the famous red pipestone reservation. The reservation is only one mile square, but it is known to the Indians all over the United States, because of the wonderful red pipeclay which is found here and for the legendary lore connected with this stone. This stone lies in the bed of Pipestone Creek, in the southwestern corner of the State of Minnesota, one bank of which is surrounded by a granite cliff some sixty feet high, while the opposite bank is formed by a gradual slope to the river. It was this granite cliff that in 1888 John G. Fremont and Jean Nicolet, the French explorer, carved their names on a slab of granite that to-day stands out prominently as when these men visited the sacred grounds of the red man. This particular spot, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, has been surrounded by an iron fence as a protection against the vandalism of relic hunters.

To this spot the Indians have been accustomed to make pilgrimages for centuries in search of their traditional emblem of peace, the red pipeclay. They have journeyed from the Rocky Mountains of the West, from the southern boundary of New Mexico and from the shores of Lake Erie that they might secure the beautiful red clay, soft when taken from its watery bed, but soon becoming hardened with exposure to the air.

Against the determination of the Government to set aside this land as a reservation, the Indians have filed a vigorous protest. They fear they are to be robbed of their sacred spot, when the reverse is the truth. It is to preserve the quarry that the Indian Department has taken these steps. But the Indians do not believe this.

The value of the red pipestone increases among the different Indian tribes as the distance from the quarry increases. At Devils Lake, N. D., on the British border, a pipe and a pound of this material will buy a pony. In Mexico and Arizona it will buy a wife, and among the remote tribes it has a purchasing value almost equal to its weight in gold, and is far more desirable as a commodity for barter than anything else that the Indians possess.

There is a legend among the Indians of all tribes that when the world was young all the red men of the earth were gathered at this place, that they were about equally divided, one-half being at war with the other. While a deadly conflict was raging the floods came, and a temporary truce was arranged, as the Indians crowded around these banks in an effort to escape the waters. But the waters rose, and all the warriors were drowned. Now it is believed among the redskins that the red stone is the blood of those turbulent warriors whom the Great Spirit destroyed in a fit of anger.

This red stone has always been regarded as a symbol of peace and an omen of good fortune. Warring tribes for generations have recognized a truce while upon this sacred soil, and all tribes have been permitted to gather the blood of their fathers unmolested by their enemies, though they might engage in deadly conflict after both parties had withdrawn from the spot.

There is no other deposit on earth like it, at least none has yet been discovered. Just across the Minnesota boundary, north of Rainy Lake, there is a similar deposit of what is known as the stone of the Chippewas, but this is jet black and slightly harder than the red pipestone. The Chippewas make pipes of this black stone, and for all practical purposes it is as good for this purpose as the red stone. But the black stone is not prized by the Indians for the reason that there is no legend attached to it, nor is it supposed to possess that charm which is claimed for the owners of red pipes.

Through the countless visitations in search of the "blood of their fathers," the Indians have reduced the ledges of red stone until now there is very little left exposed, and it is necessary to dig beneath the creek bed to obtain the rock. No one knows the extent of the deposit.—New York Sun.

The Douglas Spruce of Oregon.

When growing in open situations the Douglas spruce develops a large spreading crown, which gives the tree a broad, conical aspect. Such trees are comparatively short and grow rapidly in diameter. In dense stands, on the other hand, the trees are very tall, shed their lower branches early, and form long clear boles with narrow compact crowns. The Douglas spruce carries its diameter well up into its crown, and in case of very old trees the stem then tapers within a few feet abruptly to a point, this portion being usually bent in the direction of the prevailing wind.

The largest tree measured by the writer was 13 feet in diameter and had an estimated height of nearly 300 feet. One observer states that he measured a tree in Washington 335 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. The oldest tree whose age was determined during the present study, was about 400 years old, but specimens have been found with 700 annual rings on the stump.

The bark of the young trees is light gray or white, and is smooth, thin, and covered with resin blisters. When twenty to thirty years old the bark becomes longitudinally cracked. In later life the color varies from dark brown, almost black, to a whitish gray; and often on old trees it is reddish, or light brown tinged with yellow. At about fifty years of age the bark is six-tenths to nine-tenths of an inch thick, and on old trees three to six inches or even more.—The Forester.

Sugar and Its History.

Sugar is a constituent of most plants, in greater or less degree, at some period of their growth. The cereal grains, formerly supposed to be merely starch-houses of starch, have lately been found to contain notable quantities of sucrose or saccharose, the specific name used by chemists to distinguish the substance from a question from its saccharine character possessing a sweet

taste. The popular name for this substance, however, cane sugar, indicates the plant containing it in sufficient abundance to attract the attention of mankind. This plant probably originated in Asia, whence it has spread gradually to all tropical regions, its easy propagation from roots or cane itself assisting materially in its dissemination. The cultivation of this plant for its sweet qualities stretches far back into the past, "sweet canes" being mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures, and its use in China probably antedated even this mention; yet the extraction of sugar from its juice, and especially the use of the substance as a separate article of food, is a matter of comparatively recent date.

For centuries it was used in Europe only as a confection or as a medicine, and it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, a hundred or more years after it had been cultivated in the Eastern Hemisphere, that it began to be an article of commerce and was imported to any extent into Europe. Once begun, however, its modern development down to the present day, when it constitutes one of the world's greatest industries, the product of which reaches the consumer for the greater part as a chemically pure article, is little short of marvelous. In truth, its history cannot be surpassed in interest by that of any line of human endeavor.—North American Review.

WHEN COAL OIL WAS NEW.

Lamps in Kentucky Cost \$5 and the Oil \$1 a Gallon.

"Seeing so much in the newspapers recently about the Standard Oil trust," said an old citizen of Owensboro, Ky., to the Messenger, "reminds me that coal oil and coal oil lamps were a scarce article about thirty-five years ago. I very distinctly remember the first coal oil lamps offered for sale here, about thirty-five years ago a man came down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh on a little boat which he had loaded with coal oil and lamps. I lived in the Masonville country at the time, but I was in Owensboro on the day the boat arrived here, and I bought one of the lamps. I paid \$5 for it, and the man filled it with oil free. Such a lamp to-day retails at about 40 cents. The man didn't have any oil to sell, but only carried enough to fill the lamps he sold. The lamps sold well, and quite a number of families out in my neighborhood came to Owensboro and bought them. Of course, the lamps were not used regularly, but were placed in the best room, and were lighted only on Sunday evenings, or upon other occasions when company was expected. The lamp was not lighted for company unless it happened to be a preacher or some other person whose presence called for more formality than a visit from some of the immediate neighbors.

"In course of time the oil burned out of the lamps which the people purchased from the man on the little boat. He was gone, and the merchants of Owensboro were handling neither lamps nor oil, and the nearest point oil could be had was from the Cannon Coal Oil Company, then operating a plant at Cloverport. I rode a mule from Masonville to Cloverport to buy a couple of gallons of oil. I had a couple of gallon jugs, one in each end of a mule bag thrown across the mule's back. I paid \$1 a gallon for the oil. Coal oil was not refined in those days as it is now, and it contained all of those highly inflammable properties which render it a dangerous explosive. There was a caution label on every lamp, which warned you not to move the lamp after it was lighted, as it was dangerous to do so. I know some people in Daviess County to-day who will not permit the moving of a lighted coal oil lamp in their houses, never having outgrown the fears instilled in them by the caution labels on the first lamps sold to the Daviess County people. There are also a few people in Daviess County who do not use coal oil lamps, but cling to the old-time tallow candle, because they are afraid of coal oil."

Made King by a Wig.

M. Poutet, hairdresser and wig-maker of the Comedie-Francaise, the theatres of Paris, has been sporting a narrow-violet ribbon for the last few days. He has been decorated by the Academy. M. Poutet has made wigs for all the leading actors who have played in comedy for the last thirty years.

"One day," M. V. de Cottens says, "Poutet had to find a suitable wig for a super who was called upon at a moment's notice to take an actor's place in a drama. He was to play the part of a king, but he had nothing to do except to lead a procession across the stage.

"The scene represented a church on the night and an inn on the left. The procession was to enter the church, but the super was struck with one of those spasms of genius which sometimes illuminate great actors and great kings. Or was it Poutet's wig that had turned his head? Who can tell? The fact remains that instead of leading the cortege into the cathedral he boldly entered the cabaret, followed by his noble lords and armed retainers.

"The director behind the scenes was with rage. 'What have you done, villain?' he cried.

"Why do you ask that," replied the super, with a majestic bearing. 'I am a king and do what pleases me.' 'He had entered into the wig' of the character he was portraying."

T. Ruby Mines of Ceylon.

Ceylon's great ruby mines are world famous. For a substantial consideration the obliging Singalese merchant will take a ripe European out to his precious sand heaps and dig up superlative specimens for his special benefit. The foreigner is always deeply impressed and is delighted with his costly purchase until he finds out about the man in Birmingham, England, who runs a precious stone factory in connection with his glass plant. There the clever natives bury their treasured sand mines, to be dug out under the eyes of the first foreigner who comes along. Truly, there are tricks in all trades.

The Americans don't burn any buildings in the course of their tireless advance upon the Philippines. They are there to save, not to destroy.

THIEF-TAKING IN ZANZIBAR.

A Negro Medicine Man's Way of Working the Third Degree on Suspects.

This story of thief-taking in Zanzibar was told by a woman who was one of the guests at a Lenten luncheon.

"The English Consul," she said, "was robbed of a silver dinner service and the police advised him to call in a medicine man if he wanted to get it back. So he sent for the medicine man and invited his friends in to see the fun."

"The day came and with it the medicine man, who was a little, old, squat, repulsive-looking negro, so small as barely to escape being a dwarf. The only things that the medicine man brought with him were four little sticks twelve or sixteen inches long and as thick through as my little finger. He asked for a small low table, squatted down before it Turk fashion, held two of the sticks, one in either hand, and ordered the Cagual to sit opposite him and hold the other two sticks, allowing the tips to rest gently on the table. All the servants were in the next room with the door closed. The medicine man rolled his eyes sideways and began muttering some gibberish that we took to be an incantation.

"I soon noticed that the Consul looked distressed and uneasy, and bending over him, I asked him the reason. He said: 'Why, I can hardly hold these sticks; they tug as if some one had hold of the other end and was trying to pull them away from me.' He was joking a bit about this vivid imagination. One of the men offered to do it and relieve him, only to find out that it was no joke; the magic power of the medicine man's incantation made holding the sticks a real physical effort. Did I try holding them myself? Yes, but I can tell you very little of that satisfied me. What do I think it is? Oh, I don't know. Devil worship or something else, but let me go back to catching the thief."

"One of the servants was admitted and ordered to place his two hands on the table. He did it, nothing happened, the medicine man kept on his incantations for a minute or more, then said to the servant: 'You can go; it is not you.' One after another was called, with no result. The performance was beginning to grow monotonous, when in came the coachman, a man who had been in the Consul's employ for years. Scarcely had he put his hands on the table when the sticks held by his master gave a mighty tug and closed around one of his wrists, while the two sticks in the medicine man's hand snapped hold of his other wrist. The coachman did not wait to be accused, but plunged right out. I did not do it alone! There are others in it, too. Well, sure enough, there were others in it, who at once confessed. The dinner set was recovered."

Absent-Mindedness Cured.

Once upon a time a very lovely lady, who lives in I street—or at least I think it's I street—advertised for a butler. Divers and sundry persons applied for the place, and among them one man pleased her very much. He had been butler, she said, for General Such-a-One, and Mrs. General Such-a-One, who was quite sure, would recommend him. Accordingly, madame sat down to write a note to Mrs. General Such-a-One, asking about him. Now, madame as all her acquaintances know, is the most absent-minded woman the shadow of the mountain ever fell on. She wrote the note, but in it there was no mention of Higgins, the butler. Instead the note read:

"Dear Madame—Will you kindly tell me what the habits and characteristics of General Such-a-One are, and how long he has lived with you?"

Mrs. General's reply drove all the cobwebs from the absent-minded woman's brain.

"Madame," it ran, "as to General Such-a-One's habits and characteristics, they are matters of which public record will inform you. As to how long he has lived with me, it is none of your business."

A Dress of Spider's Web.

One of the promised wonders of the Paris exposition of 1900 is to be a dress made of spider's web. The idea is by no means novel, for Reaumur and other men of science long ago thought that the delicate threads spun by the common or garden spider might be utilized for industrial purposes, and so far back as in 1709 some small articles—such as socks and mittens—of this material were submitted to the Academy des Sciences. But there was an insurmountable difficulty in ascertaining the varieties of the insect found or in collecting their product in a wild state. Father Camboue, however, a Catholic missionary in Madagascar, has discovered a big spider, known to the Hovas as a balabe, which can be induced, under the influence of chloroform, to yield some 4,000 yards of thread per month, and this thread is so strong as to bear a weight of over half a pound, and so elastic as to stretch more than twelve per cent. of its length. In the school of military ballooning cords made from the new material have been used with much success for the netting of balloons, and they do the minimum of strength and elasticity with the minimum of weight.

One Way to be Charitable.

One of the oldest ways of being charitable at someone else's expense was related by a well-known restaurant keeper one day recently. He said: "Just at the noon rush hour a well-dressed man entered my establishment, accompanied by three children of various ages, garbed in garments which looked as though they were constructed from his own cast-off clothes. He told the waiter the children were very hungry, and ordered all sorts of delicacies, which they fairly gobbled up, while he sat and looked at them and ate nothing. As a final treat, he called for ice cream, and when it came, sent the waiter back for some. Then, calling the children he was going to buy a cigar, he left the room—and the building. The waiter, wondering at his long absence, after a while asked the children, 'Where is your papa?' 'Oh, he isn't our papa,' said one of the boys, meekly. 'He's just a man we see us lookin' in the window and wishin' for the good things, and he

told us to come along and get somethin' to eat.' 'William came to me, so dumbfounded he could hardly talk,' concluded the proprietor, "and when he at last made clear the situation, I went over and sent the children off, with a lot of good things under their jackets which I charged on the debt account. —New York Mail and Express."

FORTUNE IN BIRDS' EGGS.

Tricky Methods of a Parisian Dealer Brought to Light.

A sparrow's egg seems of little or no value, and yet there is a man in Paris who can transform it into a prize really worth having. Indeed, this ingenious gentleman makes a very handsome income through his skill in coloring birds' eggs. As to the legitimacy of his business, the reader can judge for himself, says the San Francisco Call.

A few years ago this wide-awake Parisian was an assistant in a provincial museum of natural history, and while there he learned and saw a great deal which has since been of much use to him. So much, indeed, did he learn that when he lost his position he went to Paris and determined to start in business for himself. His apprenticeship at the museum had shown him the value of birds' eggs, and he promptly decided to make a living by dealing in rare eggs. True, he had only a very small collection of eggs with which to start business, but this was a trifling obstacle to a man of his versatile genius. He knew that there were many collectors in various countries who were willing to pay fancy prices for eggs, and he resolved to supply their demands, no matter how extravagant they might be.

Of course, not having many rare eggs, and lacking the necessary facilities for procuring them, he could not supply them unless he manufactured them, and this he did. For example, if a collector wrote to him for a penguin's egg he would make out of gypsum a shell exactly resembling that of a penguin's egg and he would forward it to his customer, who would never dream that a penguin had not laid it. As a rule, however, he uses a shell of some common egg, his sole care being to see that it corresponds in size with the desired egg. The eggs of the common flycatcher are very cheap, and by coloring them properly they can be made to resemble much costlier eggs. Again, a duck's egg costs very little, and yet our ingenious Frenchman could easily transform it into an egg worth from 40 to 50 francs. Pigeons' eggs are also very useful for a similar purpose, since they are exactly the same size as many very rare eggs. Any one with a knowledge of chemistry could change them so that the pigeons themselves would not recognize them.

Almost every collector of birds' eggs desires to have one or two finely marked nightingales' eggs and is willing to pay a high price for them. The Parisian dealer was well aware of this little weakness, and larks being more abundant than nightingales, he found no difficulty in getting larks' eggs and coloring them so that they were exactly like the genuine article as deposited in remote places by the timorous nightingale.

Destructibility of Human Bones.

Human bones are not so non-destructible as many persons suppose. The fact that they are so quickly discovered hundreds of years old, proves nothing. It is the nature of their surroundings that has rendered them so long imperishable. As showing the readiness with which they disappear in salt water the draining of the Haarlem Lake by the Dutch Government has conveyed some important information. It will be recalled by persons acquainted with the history of the Netherlands that many shipwrecks and naval fights have taken place on Haarlem Lake and there many thousands found a watery grave. The canals and trenches dug to a considerable depth through the rescued land must have had an aggregate length of thousands of miles, and yet not a single human bone was exhumed from a site to last. Some weapons and a few coins and one or two wrecked vessels alone rewarded the antiquaries, who watched the operations with the hope of a rich harvest. Here, as in every cavern and river gravels generally, works of art alone furnished evidence of the existence of man, even though no part of the deposit could be more than three hundred years old, as the lake was formed by an inundation toward the end of the sixteenth century.—New York Times.

Rich Baronet Who Died in an Old Garret.

Sir Henry Delvies Broughton has just died in England, ninety-one years old. He was one of the most eccentric members of the baronetage. For years he never crossed the threshold of the house in which he resided, as he regarded it as a place of ill omen. He passed his time almost exclusively in the room in which eventually he was found dead. The cause of his death was senile decay. There was no one with him when he died.

One of the things which seemed to afford him especial delight was to paper the walls of his garret over and over again with pictures cut from the various illustrated papers. A dressing gown was his chief article of attire. His meals were placed outside his room at stated intervals. He had a strong aversion to medical men, and any business had to be transacted with the baronet on one side and his interrogator on the other side of the partly opened door.

The recall of this eccentric baronet amounted to \$150,000 a year, and he has left personality to the amount of \$750,000.—New York Press.

A Noble Sign Painter.

The Marchioness of Lome, who drew out the plans for the Ferry Inn at Rosneath and occupied a portion of the house when visiting in the locality, is at present engaged in painting a signboard for the hotel, after a quaint design which will still further, it is alleged, distinguish Rosneath's old hostelry from all other hotels in the country.

Five miles for a penny? This is the fare which is announced in connection with an extension of the all-night tram-car service in the North-Metropolitan Tramways Company between Stamford Hill and Holborn, England.

MANILA'S SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

The Queer Chinese Window Overlay—Some Valuable Shells.

In Manila, where there is an interesting field open to the naturalist, the natives have a queer substitute for glass. It is a bivalve shell of about nine inches of surface, so transparent that print can readily be seen through it, and admitting a mellow light in a room where it is used as window glass.

The shell is an attractive object, perfectly straight, and in appearance resembles isinglass. One could almost imagine that it was some skillful invention of the natives, could not the growth rings be readily observed. The outer side of the shell is perceptibly glazed over, while the interior is perfectly smooth. In all parts of the world the bivalve is found in many of the thin-shelled oyster-like mollusks of the tropics. The shell is the Pecten placenta of science, and is well known in China, the common name being the Chinese window overlay. It is employed there also for windows, and used in lanterns. The Chinese grind up the shell and make from it the silver paint so common in their water colors. The bivalve is very common in the Philippines, and forms a very good and cheap substitute for glass; one that is extremely ingenious and suggestive of the value of shells.

All shells have a value as curiosities, and thousands of dollars are expended yearly in all parts of the world to keep up the supply for the most curious stores. The great centre of this trade is the South Pacific, where shells are collected by the natives and brought up by the traders who sail among these islands for the purpose. The number of persons engaged in the collection of shells is not generally realized, and large prices are paid for rare shells or even new species. At one time the orange cowry brought a fabulous price, and wealthy collectors have agents constantly on the lookout for rare specimens.

Aside from their use as curiosities, many shells have a decided value. A single Ceylon fishery produced \$80,000 worth of pearls in one year, to obtain which the native divers landed 17,000,000 oysters. The Society Islands alone have been known to send out twenty-five tons of pearl oysters yearly. These find a market at Liverpool, while from Manila thirty-eight tons of the black-tipped shells have been received. The common fresh water mussels, formerly despised, contain valuable pearls, \$30,000 worth having been taken from the Scottish lakes and streams during one summer some years ago. The king of the clams, the great Tridacna, has several values. It is sometimes used as a receptacle for holy water in churches. In Africa the cowry known as Cypraea moneta is used as money among certain tribes, and a Liverpool firm in one year sent to Africa more than sixty tons of the shells. This was one of the most remarkable corners ever known. It was learned that the shell was the money among certain tribes, and the whites in question bought up the supply from all quarters until they controlled it literally by the ton, when their traders, having a monopoly on money, went among the tribes and took all their ivory, slaves and palm oil at an enormous profit. This was fifty years ago.

At one time various dyes came from mollusks. Thus, the cuttlefish, or squid, furnished the original source of India ink, the latter being the peculiar secretion of the squid which it throws out when alarmed. Many of the whelks afford a rich crimson dye, which many years ago the Irish linen manufacturers employed to color their goods. This shell is now supposed to be the origin of the famous Tyrian dye of the ancients, whose manufacture is supposed to be a lost art.

Alms in Westminster-Abbey.

One of the events of the London week was the quaint and ancient ceremony of the distribution of the royal alms at Westminster Abbey on Thursday. The custom was instituted by Edward III. in 1363, and has survived up to

Missing

Crawford Avalanche

Grayling, Michigan

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